THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.--No. 81. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood ceases its

LIFE-GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction in exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

POLITICAL WORLD.

THE STRUGGLE IN NEW JERSEY.

Nomination of Mr. Cattell--How it is Received--The People Incensed Against Scovel--His Continued Harlequinade, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
TRENTON, N. J., April 3, 1866.

Harlequin Scovel's Erratic Conduct.

The singularly ill-timed and inappropriate speech of President Scovel, in the New Jersey Senate yesterday morning, is the subject of universal remark here. A simple statement of his views and a moderate explanation of the position which he occupies would not have been out of place, but a savage onslaught upon the personal character of Mr. Cattell was so *mal apropos* that even the Democracy are slow to justify it. Mr. Scovel, in a highly dramatic and sophomorical style, thanked God that his family had never prospered during the continuance of a civil war, nor had he ever owed his wealth and position to the influence of a Corn Exchange.

The charge generally made against Mr. Scovel is that he owes his position as State Senator mainly to the influence, and perhaps to the means, of the very man that he is not only opposing, but actually maligning. His opponents are bound into an organized opposition to him, which is strengthened by a belief that his present position is one of base ingratitude. It is not within the range of possibility that the Republicans can come over to the support of any one suggested by Scovel. The general remark is that Scovel's man must be as bad as Scovel himself, and his suggesting a name is, in the present temper of the Senate, equivalent to his defeat.

Doubtless any of the men he mentions would be satisfactory to the party if Scovel would withdraw his patronage and support; but with that dead weight attached, they never can keep their heads above water. An intimation that any individual is satisfactory to him is his political death-warrant. It is perfectly manifest that the Democracy, aided by Scovel, who is professedly a rampant radical, only hope to cause delay. They have no actual power to act, but they are so situated that they can keep others from doing anything. The sharp practice of yesterday afternoon, when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum before the clock had struck three, is proof of their intention to make time by fair means or by foul. Mr. Scovel, in answer to an objection that it was not quite three P. M., stated that it was after three *by his watch*, a phenomenon that can easily be accounted for on philosophical principles.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the feeling in regard to Scovel's course throughout the State. Great numbers of the prominent Republicans are here in constant consultation, and their verdict is unanimous in regard to the course of the President of the Senate. The following series of resolutions, which were freely distributed in the Senate Chamber yesterday morning, will indicate the feeling in other parts of the State:—

At a regular meeting of the "Old North Council, Newark, N. J., held on the evening of March 30, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That we view with deep regret the action of James M. Scovel in attempting to control the Legislature in relation to the choice of United States Senator by refusing to go into a joint meeting unless some person be nominated agreeable to him.

Resolved, 2 That by the course the Senator is pursuing he forfeits the esteem and confidence he may have won by his services in the Republican Union ranks, and if he persists therein, he should be indignantly expelled from the party.

Resolved, 3. That rather than submit to his dictation the Legislature would be justified in adjourning without making an appointment, and thereby rebuking his insufferable arrogance.

Resolved, 4. That the foregoing resolutions be printed, and that a copy be forthwith delivered to each Union member of the Legislature, and to James M. Scovel.

J. W. FORCE, President.
WILLIAM MCBETH, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

From present appearances it is not likely that a vote for Senator will be reached for several days. Both parties are obstinate, and are by no means disposed to compromise or in any way back out from their present position. Every species of political trickery is being resorted to; and as both parties consider the result of the utmost importance, we may feel assured that the end is not yet.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

The Dead-Lock Still Maintained--The Resolution to go into Joint Meeting Again Defeated--Senator Scovel's Speech Before the Senate--Proceedings of the Republican Caucus Last Night--Mr. Cattell Nominated for United States Senator.

TRENTON, April 3.—In the Senate, after the routine business was disposed of, a motion was made to go into joint session for the purpose of electing a Senator. Mr. Scovel left the President's chair, and after the reading of the resolutions, was recognized by the President pro tem., and spoke as follows:

SENATOR SCOVEL'S SPEECH.

The plausible Jesuit who presides over the *State Gazette* has decorated me again with his censure. He is assisted by the eminent gentleman who, without my vote, would not now be Secretary of the Senate.

Here is the charge to which I make haste to answer:—

"The beginning and end of all acuteness in this unprincipled movement of his (scovel) is contained either in his thirst for powes or money. We confess that it is uncertain which of these may influence him. The fact of his sudden visit to Washington indicates the latter; but the following from the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH points to the former:—

"'Did not Mr. James M. Scovel produce this morning, on the boat in which he crossed the Delaware river, a letter direct from Andrew Johnson, signed by the President, in which he (the President) promised to give Scovel any position under the Government, provided he could secure the election of a conservative from Jersey, or prevent the choice of a radical? Did not Scovel show the letter to a gentleman from Atlantic City?'

"'Does not this form an explanation of the strange conduct, or the 'eccentric behavior,' of the honorable gentleman? We say emphatically that it does. That such a letter was exhibited, and that the solution of Mr. Scovel's conduct appears probable in this light, we openly assert. We can prove what we announce. But we must now leave the gentleman to his conscience and his constituents.'"

By the morning's mail I received the following letter from which I quote:—

"ATLANTIC CITY, Saturday, March 31.—Hon. J. M. Scovel,—Dear sir:—I see in THE TELEGRAPH some person has been good enough to inform the editor of something I said in the city after I left you. In defending you, I said to a man that was coming down on you pretty sharp, that I reckoned you knew what you was at. * * * * It appears from the article in THE TELEGRAPH that the man I spoke to went right to the editor and reported not what I said him, for I did not say you showed me a letter from the President as stated in the editorial of THE TELEGRAPH this evening, but precisely as you told me, and as above stated. I was asked by another man that knows I and you are particular friends, whether I was your friend yet? I told him you knew better than I did what was for the best. I say the editor cannot prove by me what he said in his paper. What I said to that man referred to was done in defending you, but has been construed against you. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend, ROBERT B. LEEDS."

This, Mr. President, settles that point, and the little Jesuit would better try again. I would be silent under these charges of corruption and venality, of meanness and selfishness, were there not those to whom my reputation is dear, and who are dear to me. Well, what has been my record? Was not all right, and did I shrink, in 1860, 1861, 1862, or 1864? Was I not ever found, during the dark days of the Rebellion, on the side of my country, upholding the honor and dignity of her flag? Where, then, were these virtuous opponents, these rich contractors; these men who, under special permits granted by Secretary Chase, were coining money on the Corn Exchange and out of contracts, why no one knew, and they did not know themselves which side they were on. Now you ask me am I ready to go into joint session. Mr. President, let me but repeat what I have said again and again. Whenever the party will name their man—a man suitable for the position and acceptable to the people of New Jersey—I will cheerfully go into joint session, but so help me God I will not go in before. (Applause and hisses.)

Senator ——: Mr. President, I shall insist that the lobbies be cleared if this interruption is made a second time. No Senator deserves to be thus interrupted.

Senator ——: I think the persons in the lobby have behaved very well. The matter has occurred but once.

Mr. Scovel, resuming—I notice that some of the people laugh at this. They are the ones who claim that I am dictating to my peers. Why, I do not wish to dictate. But I would ask, are we so poor in great men, in wealth, in territory, that we can find but one fit to go to the United States Senate? Are we, am I, as a Senator of this State, to be dictated to by a man who happens to have made money out of contracts, while I have made none? I don't want the position. I would ten thousand times rather see Mr. Field or Mr. Gregory there than to go myself, and the party has only to indicate the name of some of these true and honest men to prove the sincerity of my declaration. I think I occupy a moral position here, and not the rock of Gibraltar is more strong than I. My family, thank God, never flourished during a time of civil war, if others did; but, thank God, I had the opportunity in the Lower House and in this honorable body to prove by my vote and my words on what side was ever to be found the representative from Camden county. I have bent to the party yoke in years gone by, I have done it here, and during this session, but I will not do it now.

If my conduct here drives me into political retirement I shall welcome the rest and the peace of my home. I have tried, Sir, for years to preserve that chastity of honor which feels a stain like a wound; and if now, Sir, I should yield to the bribes of my friends, as much despised as the bribes of an enemy, I would trample on my self-respect, and more than this, I would stain the honor of Republicanism in New Jersey and before the world. If I go down in this fight, it will be as the *Cumberland* went down, with honor untarnished.

Mr. Scovel then took his seat at the President's desk, and the vote was taken and lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 9 nays—eleven ayes being necessary. The lobbies were crowded with spectators eager for the fun, the gallery was thronged with ladies who encouraged the bold orator by their smiles, and for a few moments after the announcement of the vote the most intense excitement prevailed. Business was then resumed, and nothing further was done until a similar motion was put and lost with the same vote.

The Senate adjourned at 11:30, and many of the workers went to Philadelphia for instructions.

The claims of Mr. Gregory are actively urged, and his friends are sanguine of getting Cattell out of the way. This, in my mind, helps the matter not a bit, for it is evident that Mr. Scovel is bound to go to the Senate himself, if it is within the range of possibility. There are many here who affect to sneer at him and ridicule his strength; but it seems undeniable to me that he has the power to keep his opponent out, and it is by no means certain that he wont be able to put himself in. As the evening wears on new developments may be expected, and if any of them are of the least importance I will send them. At present, men and measures are exactly where they were last night, and the death of Senator Wright will only precipitate matters. As stated before, his resignation is ready at any moment, so it will make but little difference in the caucus in what form the vacancy comes.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 3, 3 15 o'clock P. M.—The Senate, in pursuance of adjournment, assembled at three o'clock, but on motion of Mr. Robins, Democrat, adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine and a half o'clock. The object of this adjournment was to head off a resolution which the Radicals proposed to offer, by which a majority of a quorum, instead of a majority of a full House, would be sufficient to concur in the resolution of the Assembly to hold a joint session. Senators Kennedy and Little were still absent—their absence actually giving the Radicals a majority of the quorum present. To morrow, if these Senators should then be absent, the resolution, it is expected, will be presented to the House.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 3, 9 P. M.—The only event that has transpired to-night of any importance in regard to the Senatorship is the result of a caucus held by the Republicans at the capital, thirty-nine Assemblymen and Senators being present and 5 absent. After considerable talk and some engineering a vote was taken which resulted as follows:—Cattell, 32 votes; John Ten Eyck, 5; Dayton, 2. Mr. Cattell was accordingly nominated to be the candidate of the Republicans. This result puts a joint session off for an indefinite period, perhaps for the term.

There are all sorts of schemes rumored about, nearly every Senator or Assemblyman seeming to have a special plan on the *tapis* of which he desires to have nothing said in print, at least for the present.

The resignation of Senator William Wright is said to have been fixed, and also that it will be brought before the Legislature to be either accepted or not at an early day.

So soon as this is done an effort will be made to return Stockton to the United States Senate, and to fill the position occupied by Mr. Wright by electing Mr. Scovel.

Resolutions approving of the Peace Proclamation of the President will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, and in the lower House.—*N. Y. Times.*

Blowing Hot and Cold.

From the State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

Senator Scovel has put himself in a most undesirable situation by his overweening ambition and impudence. Having raised the storm, he shows his weakness by his utter inability to direct its course, and by his frantic efforts to make fair weather for himself. Some persons have given him the credit of originating a profound scheme for the subversion of the Republican party and the aggrandizement of himself.

Apart from the phrenological fact that persons with narrow heads never originate broad and comprehensive schemes—we think it clear that Mr. Scovel's *plans* were the simplest and plainest imaginable. The key to this entire movement is found in the success of his perfidy at the opening of the legislative session. He was then allowed to carry his points, and was made President of the Senate. There was no plan in the thing, nor any brilliant achievement accomplished. The dullest brain in the world could see that any person who chose to act in an unprincipled manner could accomplish all Scovel did. We have never heard it intimated that Norcross was a man of brilliant parts, and yet he accomplished just as much as James M. Scovel. The ingenuity of the scheme lay in *voting for himself*.

A weak-minded person naturally thinks if by a certain means he is able to accomplish one thing, he can by the same means accomplish another. So thought Scovel. He had not the sharpness to appreciate the changes of circumstance which had taken place, and hence thought his old game could be repeated. But perhaps ere this he has learned that sometimes "fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" and it might be added, show their foolishness thereby.

The beginning and end of all acuteness in this unprincipled move ment of his is contained either in his thirst for *power* or *money*. We confess that it is uncertain which of these may influence him. The fact of his sudden visit to Washington indicates the latter; but the following from THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH points to the former:—

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"Does not this form an explanation of the strange conduct, or the 'eccentric benavior,' of the honorable gentleman? We say emphatically that it does. That such a letter was exhibited, and that the solution of Mr. Scovel's conduct, appears probable in this light, we openly assert. We can prove what we announce But we must now leave the gentleman to his con science and his constituents."

But to another proof. The utter weakness and wretched imbecility of this pretender is further shown by the crazy replies made to our first strictures, in a letter published in THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH and *Bulletin*. His first defense is that he was "thirty two years of age on the 16th of January last." What an astounding announcement! Ye gods! we pale with affright! This redoubtable champion of Democracy and Republicanism—this traducer and suppliant tool of President Johnson—this anti-Pro-Monopolist—was thirty two years of age on the *sixteenth* of January last! Why not the 15th or 17th? Really the 16th of January, and especially of *last* January, should be a national holiday, and the redoubtable James the orator for the occasion for all New Jersey!

"A plurality rule was offered by a Republican in the joint meeting of the New Jersey Legislature which elected John Stockton Senator."

Really, we were not aware before that Daniel Holsman was a Republican. Perhaps the Hon. James means, that as good a Republican as he "offered," etc.

He is not going "to descend to notice the sinister allusions of the *Gazette*," and yet he splashes through a half column in an effort to do this very thing! His final effort is as follows:—

"I am right within the doors of my own conscience, and who dares to say then I will not go into joint meeting for Field, Vandyke, or Gregory? Has any opportunity been offered me?"

We think the doors of his conscience are opened and shut pretty often. But as to his proposition, we hope it will not be offered him very soon. Let him go into caucus and advocate the claims of his candidate, and then abide the result like an honest man, or else betake himself to more congenial quarters; but let him not seek to dictate to Union men.

He also sent on Saturday a telegram to Washington, begging them not to distrust him, as all would be well in a few days! But perhaps the clearest evidence of his peculiar weakness may be seen in the following:—

"A meeting of the Republican citizens of Camden county, New Jersey, was held at the Court House in Camden on Saturday evening. The meeting was large. Resolutions condemning the course of Senator Scovel and urging the election of Hon A. G. Cattell were passed unanimously. The meeting was not presided over by, nor were any of the officers politicians.

"Later in the evening Mr. Scovel was serenaded at his residence by Democrats, who were subsequently entertained by him. No speeches were made, but cheers were given for President Johnson, Edgar Cowan and ex-Senator Stockton."

It is reported in another paper (we published the account elsewhere), that Mr. Scovel *employed this band*—but of the serenade and its accompaniments there can be no doubt. Now, what of all this?

It is evident, that no person of well-balanced mind and even ordinary acuteness would place himself in the situation of Senator Scovel. The petty arts employed to keep up a waning reputation are ignoble. The bombast with which he seeks to flood the papers, indicate an unbalanced mind; and the palpably begging spirit of his letters gives evidence of puerility.

In a word, the only manly course possible for this gentleman is to reconsider his course, lay aside his dictatorial spirit, and co-operate with the Union party. Even the men he nominates condemn his course. The good and true condemn him; hence honesty and right are to him the better policy and the proper course. Returning to his duty, there is some chance for him—but a traitor is trusted by none.

A Few Words for Mr. Scovel.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

The entire Republican or loyal press has been outspoken in reference to that flighty, uncertain, recusant representative of our friends over in the Camden district, "Jim Scovel," who begins to find out that, like every predecessor of his in the "vaulting ambition" game, he has flourished just long enough to sharpen the instrument by which moral and political suicide is effected.

While we sympathise with our friends, we are reminded that they were fully advised as to the known character of the man who courted their embrace; and they were assured that they would discover, when too late, that they had nourished and warmed into life a viper whose poisoned fangs would prove as fatal as that of the veriest Jersey Copperhead.

After reading the telegraphic accounts from Trenton, as furnished by you yesterday, in respect to the death struggles of the "Spread Eagle," we picked up that faithful mirror of human character—Solomon's edition—and was more than usual, impressed with the multitude of portraitures, so life-like, of that treacherous representative (?), as they appear in his relations to the party whom he *does not represent*. Just look at them:—

"Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble is like a broken tooth and a foot out of joint.'

"As snow in summer, and as rain in harvest, so honor is not seemly for a fool."

"As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly."

"Seeest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him."

"When he speaketh fair, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart."

"Though thou should'st brey a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Now let James took at this one, and be admonished:—

"He that being oftened reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall be suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy." That's so.

Proceedings of the Senate To-day--Jim Scovel Makes Another Speech--A Retraction--Another Motion Lost, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, April 4.—Speaker Scovel took occasion at an early period of the proceedings of the Senate this morning to retract the words used in his speech yesterday in reference to the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. E. R. Borden, who was supposed to be the author of the article reflecting upon the President of the Senate in the Trenton *State Gazette*.

Mr. Scovel denied any intention of doing an injustice to any innocent party. He expressed his regret that he had used the expression referred to.

Mr. Robbins, of Middlesex, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the charge that Mr. Scovel had prepared the resolution requiring eleven votes to go into joint session was untrue, he (Mr. Robbins) being solely responsible for it.

Senator Buckley, of Passaic, offered a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on Friday next. Adopted.

Mr. Buckley, of Passaic, introduced a resolution requiring a joint session of the Legislature on to-morrow afternoon. The motion was lost. Nays, 11; yeas, 10.

The Senate adjourned at 11 o'clock to meet at 3 this afternoon. J. M. G.

Canada.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special despatch from Toronto says troops are still being sent to the frontier.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, April 4.

No Pay for Forney.

An order issued by the State Department forbids the giving of any patronage to "J. W. Forney," without designating either of his papers, here or in Philadelphia.

The Fisheries Question.

The question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is already becoming a serious one. Government has despatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and will probably soon send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

Freedmen's Aid from England.

Another invoice of goods, amounting in value to $3900, from the Freedmen's Aid Society of Bradford, England, and consigned to the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association in New York, has just been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed their admission into port free of duty.

The Eight Hour Movement in Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to-day to report to the House in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, constituting eight hours a day's labor for all working mechanics or laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Presentations of Philadelphians to the Southern Fair--What is thought of the Connecticut Election.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—John M. Hafleigh, of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has furnished a splendid camel's-hair shawl to the Southern Fair. An Egyptian mummy also causes great attraction. Many other donations have been presented by other Philadelphians.

The result of the Connecticut election causes much rejoicing among Unionists, but Democrats and Rebel sympathizers are greatly disappointed.

From Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Dates from La Paz, on the Colorado river, to March 30, state that a fight occurred between the Majaves and Yabipias on one side, and the Pintos and Chimaherevis on the other. The former were defeated with the loss of 25 killed and a large number wounded.

The mines on the Colorado river are reported as very rich, and the ore is accumulating faster than the trains could remove it.

The reforms introduced by General McDowell into Colorado Territory, while on his visit there, were regarded as beneficial.

Governor Cummings and the Secretary of the Territory were at variance; charges and counter charges were being made against each other.

Public opinion in the Territory was strongly in favor of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and the action of Congress in opposition to it is being condemned on all sides.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The water at Sacramento is five inches higher than at any previous time this season. The country for hundreds of miles is overflowed.

The State Legislature has passed concurrent resolutions, expressing their appreciation of the services of General McDowell, and asking that he be promoted to the full rank of Major-General in the United States army.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

Arrived—Ships *Governor Morton* and *Cape of Good Hope*, from New York.

From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The barque *Parsee* has arrived from Hong Kong. Forty-two per cent. of the British garrison at Hong Kong had died in nine months from some strange disease.

The French brig *Jean et Joseph* has been captured by pirates near Hong Kong. Arrived—Ship *Frindes*, and barque *Sophie*, from Bordeaux.

Shanghai dates to January 25 report, the market poorly supplied with black tea, and prices firmer. Green tea steady.

Robbery at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 3.—The robbery of $7000, a special deposit of United States bonds, from the Third National Bank, has been discovered. The deposit was made last December. The negro porter was arrested and confessed to the robbery. About $3000 of the money has been recovered.

Auction Sale of Coal.

NEW YORK, April 4.—An auction sale of 20,000 tons of Scranton coal took place to-day. The bidding was very spirited, the whole lot being disposed of in ten minutes. The following is the range of prices:—Stove, $6·65@6·90; Egg, $6@6·30; Grate, $5·95@6·25; Steamer, $5·95@6; Lump, $5·62@5·87; Chesnut, $5·40@5·50.

Election at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Incomplete returns indicate that the Conservatives have carried their general ticket by two thousand majority, and elected a large majority to both branches of the City Council.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Advices from Mexico state that General Ogarzon has proclaimed himself President in Culiacan, under the Constitution of 1857.

Departure of the "Australasian."

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer *Australasian* sailed this morning for Liverpool, but took out no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton is dull at 39c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 5000 barrels at unchanged prices. The market for Southern is heavy, with sales of 480 barrels. Canada drooping; 300 barrels sold. Wheat dull for common, with a declining tendency. Corn dull. Oats advanced 1c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $26 12½@26 25 for mess. Lard heavy at 16½@18½c. Whisky unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Mining stocks are quiet. Ophir, $755; Belcher, $350; Savage, $875; Chollar Potosi, $850; Yellow Jacket, $875; Hale & Norcross, $660. Legal tenders, 77½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, were unsettled. Government bonds are firmly held. 7·30s sold at 100@100¼, and 10-40s at 91½. 104 was bid for 5-20s, and 104½ for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31½@32, the former rate a decline of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 38½@39, an advance of 1¼; Reading at 49½@49¾, the former rate a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28½@29, the former rate a decline of ½ on the closing price last evening; 117¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 52 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Catawissa common; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 44, a decline of 1; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 33 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 30 for Union.

Bank shares are unchanged. Philadelphia sold at 140; 124½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28 for Mechanics'; 76 for Western; 52 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30; Morris Canal common at 68½; and Susquehanna Canal at 13½; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 46 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 8¼, no change; 2 was bid for Maple Shade, and asked.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington has affirmed the judgment of Selah Chamberlain against the old La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad. The judgment is now controlled by the St. Paul and Minnesota Company, and the road will probably be sold to satisfy it. Money is more active, but there is a good supply at 6 per cent., and some loans at 5 are left undisturbed. In commercial paper no changes. A few names pass at 7 per cent., but the bulk of sales are at 8@9c., and of ordinary at 10@15 per cent. The business of the city in dry goods, carpets, etc., is reported active, and a large amount of goods is being distributed. In some kinds of cotton goods an advance has been paid, and a disposition shown to buy freely."

—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a circular to customs officers, in which he states that as a large amount of spirituous liquor is imported into the United States purporting to be medicine, but in reality being but slightly tinctured with essences, they must exercise unusual vigilance in the detection and prevention of such frauds on the revenue, in every instance where such merchandise is entered; and that there must be thorough inspection to satisfy themselves that the liquors thus tinctured are intended for medicinal use.

—The following are the chief changes in the debt statement for April 1, 1866, compared with that of March 1, 1866:—

5 per cent. Bonds	Dec	$1,555,00
6 per cent. Bonds, 1881	Inc.	1,022,550
6 per cent. Bonds, 5-20s	Inc.	3,912 500
6 per cent. Bonds, Pacific Railroad	Inc.	40,000
Temporary Loan	Inc.	3,178,031
1 year Certificates of Indebtedness	Dec.	6,000
3 year Compound Interest Notes	Dec.	2,000,000
3 year 7 30 Notes	Dec.	1,030 000
United States Notes	Dec.	686,121
Fractional Currency	Inc.	481,718
Gold Certificates of Deposit	Dec.	2,951,840
Gold in Treasury	Inc.	4,833 508
Currency in Treasury	Dec.	205 087
Total Debt	Dec.	75,063

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—"The discount rate for short dated paper at the banks is 7 3-10. In the street circles the best double names, with three or four months to run, are easily negotiated at 7@8 per cent, but the lower grades are rather unsalable, at from 9 to 12, and in some instances at 15 per cent. The very lowest rates apply to certificates of indebtedness, whether long or short."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Phil. & E. 6s	88½	100 sh Read	2d 49½
$2000 U S 7·30s	Aug 100½	100 sh	b5 49½
$2000	July 100½	400 sh	lots 49½
$6000	June 100½	400 sh	do 49½
$1000 Pa W Lncopu	100	100 sh	s10 49½
$1000 Pa 6s	85½	100 sh Susq Can	b5 13½
$350 6s	lots 84½	100 sh Ocean	8½
$100 City 6s new	91½	9 sh Penn R	c 55
$300	mun 91½	100 sh Catawissa pf	28½
$1500 U S 10-40s	91½	100 sh	b30 29
$2000 Susq Can bs	55	200 sh	lots b30 28½
11 sh Wilmington	55½	100 sh	28½
100 sh Phil & E	b30 32	300 sh	s30 28½
100 sh	b30 31½	10 sh Phila Bk	s5 140
100 sh	31½	1 sh	140
50 sh N Penna	38½	100 sh Fulton	b30 6½
100 sh	39	100 sh	6
200 sh Sch N pf	s5 30	100 sh	s30 6
10 sh Morris Cl	68½	100 sh Hestonv	b5 44

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	128½	12 M.	127½
11 A. M.	128	1 P. M.	127½

HARPER, DUNNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	127¾
American Silver, ½s and ¾s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	118	119
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.—The lethargy which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, but prices remain without essential change. There is no export demand, and only 1100 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, were disposed of to the home trade at prices ranging from $6·50@7 25 for superfine; $7 50@8·25 for extra; $8 25@9·25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@15 for fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour continues very dull, but prices are steady at $4·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of Wheat, and prime is in demand. Sales of 2000 bushels at $2 10@2 40 for fair and choice red. Nothing doing in white. Rye commands 90c. Corn is in good demand, but owing to the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are meagre. Sales of yellow at 74@75c., in store and afloat, and 960 bushels white at 73@75c. afloat and in the cars. Oats are in good request, and 2000 bushels sold at 50c. No sales of Barley reported; 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 40.

Cloverseed is in good request, but the market is very poorly supplied. Small sales are reported at $5·25@6·75 for fair and good. Timothy is very scarce and is in good request at $4. Flaxseed is selling at $2 90@2·65.

60 hhds. Quercitron Bark sold at $29 per ton for No. 1.

In Whisky little or nothing doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27

LITERATURE.

—Mr. George H. Boker, of this city, has had the honor of having a statuette made from one of his poems, by Mr. Samuel Conkey, a young sculptor of New York. The poem in question, entitled "In the Wilderness," commemorates an incident of the battle in that dreadful locality on the 7th of May, 1864—the story of a wounded boy who, after lying all night untented on the field, was discovered in the morning creeping around and picking violets:—

"So, lost in thought, scarce conscious of the deed,
Culling the violets, here and there he crept
Slowly—ah! slowly—for his wound would bleed;
And the sweet flowers themselves half smiled, half wept,
To be thus gathered in
By hands so pale and thin,
By fingers trembling as they neatly laid
Stem upon stem, and bound them in a braid."

—The Executive Committee of the Dramatic College have awarded the prize of one hundred pounds, left by the late T. P. Cook, the famous actor of sailor parts, for the best national drama, to Mr. A. R. Slous, a member of the English Stock Exchange. The title of his drama, which is soon to be produced, is *True to the Core*.

—A new journal has recently been started in Paris in the interest of the Great Exhibition of next year. One of its objects is to give publicity to official documents bearing on the exhibition, and information useful to exhibitors; another, to establish a general international agency whereby the journal will be in constant correspondence with commissioners, committees, and other bodies delegated to the exhibition from foreign countries. It is in direct relation with the Imperial Commission, which may be reached through its columns. One of its features will be a series of biographical sketches of the principal manufacturers and inventors whose works are to be in the exhibition, of which descriptions will be given while the exhibition is in progress, together with reports of the different juries and their awards. Agents for this paper—*Le Moniteur de l'Exposition Universelle de* 1867—are about to be appointed in our principal cities.

—The publication of his translation of Homer last year by Lord Derby caused his political opponent, Mr. Gladstone, to abandon a translation of the same poet, upon which *he* had been engaged for years. He has since changed his determination, we now learn, and in due time another English Homer will appear, bearing on its title-page as translator the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

—The original manuscript of Humboldt's "Cosmos" was recently presented to the Emperor Napoleon by M. Buschmann, Royal Librarian and member of the Berlin Scientific Academy, who was employed by Humboldt to write out the work from his rough notes, which were so often corrected and enlarged that a complete and clean copy was necessary for the printer, each sheet being literally covered by the cramped and frequently illegible writing of the old *savant*. M. Buschmann carefully preserved the manuscripts, which make five large quarto volumes. The Emperor was pleased to accept them, we are told—so pleased, indeed, that he gave M. Buschmann the medal of the Legion of Honor.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in preparation two books which, if well done, will be valuable contributions to the ever-increasing library of Shakespeariana—"The Authorship of Shakespeare," by Nathaniel Holmes, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and "Shakespeare's Delineation of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide," by Dr. O. A. Kellogg, Assistant Physician of the Utica Insane Asylum. The writer of the first adopts what may be called the Baconian theory of the Shakespeare problem. Judge Holmes is a believer in Miss Delia Bacon, who was a believer in Lord Bacon, to the extent that it was *he*, and not William Shakespeare, who wrote Shakespeare's plays.

—Mr. George Jesse has in the press "Researches into the History of the British Dog, from Ancient Laws, Charters, and Historical Records, with Original Anecdotes from the Poets and Prose Writers of Mediæval and Modern Times."

—"Cuthbert Bede" (the Rev. Mr. Bradley) is about to publish, in two volumes, "Matins and Muttons."

—Mr. Andrew Halliday has a new volume nearly ready, the title of which suggests a memory of the late Washington Irving, viz., "Sunnyside Papers."

—Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, is said to be at Nice revising the manuscript of a new volume of poems.

—King John, of Saxony, has lately published the third and last part of his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

—Miss Isa Craig, who came into notice as a poetess by taking the prize for a Burns ode for his one hundredth birthday, is said to be the editor of the *Argosy*, which we have reason to belive is edited by Mr. Charles Reade.

—M. Lacroix, who made his mark as a publisher by the sum which he paid for M. Hugo's "Les Miserables," and the success which he secured for it, was lately sentenced to a fine of $300 and a year's imprisonment for publishing a posthumous work of M. Proudhon's, which consisted of skeptical notes on the Evangelists.

—A new periodical has recently appeared in England, bearing the imprint of Messrs. Strahan & Co. Its title is *The Contemporary Review*, and its object to present the best thought of the time, particularly in its relation to and in its discussions of serious theological questions. Its editor is understood to be Dean Alford.

—Mr. W. H. Russell has another new novel on the eve of publication—"The Adventures of Dr. Brady; or, The City and the Camp."

—Alexander Strahan (London and New York) has in preparation the "Lives of Indian Officers," forming a biographical history of the civil and military services of India, by John W. Kaye, author of "The Life of Lord Metcalfe;" "The Prospects and Resources of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the autumn of 1865," by Sir Morton Peto, Bart, M. P.; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," by Norman McLeod; "Travels in the Sclavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe," by G. Muir Mackenzie and A. P. Irby, with illustrations; and "Cosas de Espana, or Spain and the Spaniards," by the author of "Flemish Interiors," two volumes, illustrated.

—There is a comic paper in Melbourne, Australia, issued weekly, under the title of the *Melbourne Punch*. Its contributors have just published a comic book of travel, entitled, "The Adventures of Captain Achilles von Humboldt Blowhard, being a Trip to Wood's Point, showing how that intrepid traveller fared upon the road, and the success which attended his mining speculations."

Photographs of French Celebrities.

A correspondent of the *Nation* writes that a few years ago, while in Paris, he amused himself by studying the faces of distinguished Frenchmen, chiefly authors and artists, whose photographs were exhibited in the shop windows of the Boulevards. Some of his descriptions are as follows:—

ALEXANDER DUMAS, PERE.—A face whose features have an unmistakable basis of the negro in them. Bald, bright, jovial, somewhat coarse, and decidedly earthy. Indications of a tough epidermis and a strong constitution. Plenty of self-esteem and vanity.

VICTOR HUGO.—A magnificent head—the brow piled up square and compact, where all the intellectual organs seem well and evenly developed. Immense ideality, above which the moral faculties arch the head into a well-rounded dome. The hair grey and cut close to the head. Eyes not large, but deep and intense with a soft fire. Large ears. Nose in harmony with the rest of the face, which inclines to squareness. Mouth full of determination, yet expressive of feeling. Thick moustache and very short grey beard.

LAMARTINE.—As complete a contrast to the last as can well be. A high but retreating brow. Vain, supercilious eyes. Nose long and pointed. Mouth rigid, yet weak. No beard or moustache.

JULES JANIN.—A large head and face, full of joviality and *bonhomie*—suggestive of a portly person and a life of intellectual ease.

THIERS.—A head and figure which perfectly recalls the English Punch—or, rather, a cross between Punch and a Yankee clergyman. Face very compact. Short grey hair; no beard. Wears spectacles, through which he looks intensely senatorial and dignified.

GUIZOT.—Very old and very grave. A large, intellectual brow. Thin gray hair. Eyes not bright; the muscles beneath them swollen and baggy. Thin, fixed mouth. No beard.

THEOPHILE GAUTIER.—A face indicative of an intellect rather disposed than not to make a pillow of its accompanying indolent temperament. Large, heavy features. Affected slovenliness. Seems as if he required a strong stimulant to set him going, but as if capable of much intellectual power.

MICHELET.—A face of an old man, benevolent, serene, and intellectual, but not revealing any other special trait.

EDMOND ABOUT.—Young, hearty, jovial, witty. Good, handsome eyes. Looks as if he would soon get acquainted with you, and be the best of company.

EUGENE PELLETAN.—An intense and serious face, bent downward in thought. Black, piercing eyes, black hair, and thick black beard.

MADAME GEORGE SAND.—Long oval face; large dark eyes with drooping lids. Face expressing a combination of a dreamy, voluptuous temperament great benevolence, and intellectual genius.

GUSTAVE DORE.—Rather handsome; dark grey eyes, full of unmistakable genius; a good head; mouth and chin indicating firmness and perseverance.

FELICIEN DAVID.—You would take him for a full-blooded Scotchman. Inclined to baldness; his long thin hair looped over his head. Full, earnest eyes, and full lips.

JEAN LEON GEROME.—A thin, saturnine face; rather high cheek bones; a proud, sad look; moustache, but no beard.

GUSTAVE COURBET.—A broad, common face, with high cheek bones; thick, long hair and beard; has a bold, conceited look.

J. B. C. COROT.—A simple, honest, pleasant face, clean shaved; a coarsely shaved mouth; big burly frame; not the least trace of the poetic about him, though his French admirers claim this quality for his pictures.

ROSA BONHEUR.—A face not expressive of genius. Features somewhat hard and fixed. Expression bright but unsympathetic.

J. L. E. MEISSONIER.—The head is so much inclined forward, and the eyes cast downward, that nothing can be divined of his character and genius. His figure is small.

HALEVY.—The last face in the world you would take for a musical artist. You might take him for the most dogmatic of doctors, whether of law or physic. You are puzzled to conceive how any music could ever have issued from a man with such a face as that

ROSSINI.—The veteran composer has grown old. His features do not express what they should. The full, dark eyes, however, still seem to flash with sparkling melody.

GOUNOD.—A good, solid, musical face; good. high head.

AUBER.—Has the nervous musical temperament chiefly indicated about the brow.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Senate and the President—A Compromise Demanded by the Country.

From the Times.

The closeness of the vote in Connecticut on Monday, as well as the pause in the proceedings of the Senate, surely combine to suggest that moderate concession and a reasonable degree of conciliation are required to avert the difficulty between Congress and the Executive. The cause of the poseponement of debate on the veto is favorable to the calm reflection which must precede reconciliation. The death of Senator Foot should call forth something more worthy of his character than stereotyped eulogy and formal regrets; and what is more befitting the occasion than the exercise of the kind, forbearing spirit which won for him universal respect and an influence which men of more brilliant parts have failed to acquire?

If the life of the deceased Senator teach aught worthy of being remembered by his associates, it is that there should be no divorce between principle and courtesy; that adherence to one's own convictions is compatible with the fullest respect for the convictions of others; that to accomplish practical results in statesmanship, as in ordinary life, there must be a reciprocal yielding up of points not essential to the main object in view. Solomon Foot was in these respects an exemplar that may be profitably studied by some whom he has left. Never a trimmer or waverer in politics, he found it not necessary to justify his patriotism by impugning the patriotism of others. Difference of opinion, whether in reference to ends or means, was not held by him to be a reason for imputing dishonesty. He had so little of the Pharisee in his nature, that he was never tempted to rise in his place in the Senate Chamber and thank God that he was purer, better, wiser than his neighbors. He did not confound insolence with integrity, intolerance with consistency, nor savage obstinacy with adherence to principle. And most devoutly is it to be desired that in all these features of his character he may be imitated by those who are most loud in their professions of love and veneration towards his memory.

The temper of such an one as Senator Foot will be pre-eminently salutary and useful when action upon the veto is invoked. Disguise it as we may, the contest which is threatened is pregnant with contingencies that cannot be contemplated without anxiety. More depends upon the manner in which the subject shall be approached than upon the mere fact of its disposal. The veto may be sustained without necessarily entailing a final rupture between the President and any considerable proportion of the Republican party; or it may be overridden without exhibiting members of that party in the ligh of assailants or enemies of the President. But these results are possible only on the supposition that Senators enter upon the discussion with a proper regard for the rights, and a proper respect for the opinions and feelings of the writer of the message under consideration.

If they would avert difficulty unattended with danger, they should make up their minds to deal with the document before them on its merits; to remember that the President has transmitted it in the performance of a constitutional duty, and to judge of its objections and arguments soberly and civilly. Abuse of Andrew Johnson will not prove that the Civil Rights bill is either politic or constitutional. Threatening or braggadocio will not overthrow his logic, or convict him of trespassing beyond his province. His argument must be met with argument. His allegations of unconstitutionality must be rebutted by proofs that his rendering of constitutional provisions is at variance with that of acknowledged authorities.

A discussion of this kind will be seemly and in order, and will reconcile the country to the decision, be it what it may. Any other style of debate will convert the semblance of a breach into a formidable reality; and while convincing the country that the President is right and the opposition to him wrong, will necessitate and justify the use of all the means placed at his command, under the letter of the Constitution, for the protection of his position.

There might be some excuse for a trial of strength, irrespective of consequences, if the purposes of the President were shown to be at variance with the ostensible object of the measure he has vetoed. But this plea is not available. If the Civil Rights bill be a bill to protect the civil rights of the freedmen, and nothing more, its aim is in accord with the views and aims of the President. His rejection of the measure applies, not to the object as thus understood, but to the agencies to be created and the means to be employed for its accomplishment. To assume, then, that so far as this end is concerned, concert of action between Congress and the President is impossible, is to insult the capacity of the former, or to attribute to the latter a want of sincerity. The country will not sustain a charge of this kind against the President, until he refuse to sign a bill divested of the extraneous and unconstitutional characteristics to which he has objected. And an unwillingness on the part of Congress to endeavor to care for the freedmen by a resort to less obnoxious machinery, or the assertion of a less obnoxious authority, than is covered by the vetoed bill, will generate the idea that the welfare of the emancipated slave is a mere pretext for the furtherance of some unavowed purpose.

Instead of using the debate on the veto as an opportunity for intensifying the difference between the President and the majority in Congress, we would fain hope that it will be made the groundwork of a compromise which shall restore cordial harmony to the two branches of the Government. A compromise there must be, sooner or later, or a dead-lock will be inevitable. The financial and business interests of the country are suffering from legislative neglect. To precipitate a crisis now, as between Congress and the President, will be to prolong the uncertainty which has already operated disastrously upon every material interest, and at no distant day to produce a crisis to which even politicians cannot pretend to be indifferent.

The country calls for practical legislation. Before this can be had, however, there must be concessions touching questions of which the freedmen are made the scapegoat. Why not make the Civil Rights bill the beginning of the work of compromise?

The Finality—Important Proclamation of the President—The Southern States Restored.

From the Herald.

The President has fittingly celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of Richmond by the publication of a proclamation officially announcing the Rebellion at an end, peace restored, the State Governments again reconstructed and in working order, and the General Government firmly in power throughout the entire Union.

The great purpose and object of the war was the preservation of the Union. To doubt this was till lately but little less than treason; and many who from time to time ventured to declare that the object of the war was the conquest and destruction of certain States were for no other reason classed as feeble friends, if not positive foes of the country. Indeed, the declaration that the war was one of oppression, subjugation, and conquest was the staple of those who opposed the war and impuned our motives, whether in the South, in England, or in the Rebel press of our Northern cities. All the country can remember well the supreme scorn and indignation with which the orators of the Republican party denied the declarations of the enemy. Each vied with the other in the endeavor to give more forcible expression to the great purpose of the people that the war was to maintain the Union, and to show that if the war should involve the abolition of slavery it would be only as an incident, and not as a primary object. We were even reproached by Earl Russell with a want of this purpose against slavery.

Congress, in sympathy with the people, went to the limit of the language to give emphasis to the declaration that the war was a war for the Union. Just after the battle of Bull Run it adopted a resolution in which were these words:—"In this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Nothing could be more emphatic or positive than this.

But there was one representative who believed that even this did not go far enough as to the preservation of the States, and who therefore desired to go further. This was Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. On December 4, 1862, that gentleman offered in Congress resolutions declaring that "the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever;" and also that "if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executve branch should propose to make peace, or should advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the Rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime."

Such was the position at that time of Congress, of the country, and of the Republican party, then in sympathy with the people and expressing the popular will. At that time Congress, the President, and the people were asked to acknowledge that the abolition of slavery was the object of the war, and they repudiated the thought. Congress was asked to declare that the States which rebelled had forfeited their existence as States. Mr. Conway, of Kansas, offered a resolution declaring "that the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution." It was tabled by one hundred and thirty-two votes—Mr. Conway himself being the only person who voted in its favor. By the light of these facts it is readily seen that the now dominant faction in Congress which claims to be the Republican party, the Union party, the party that carried the country through the war, is not that party at all. Thaddeus Stevens is now rampant for Congress to commit what, as a Republican, he declared would be a high crime. Congress now daily assumes that the Congressional declaration of 1861 was a gigantic falsity, and acts on that very negation of the States which is voted down as outrageous.

The President alone adheres to and maintains the great national principles and policy of the party that carried the country through the war. Abandoned by Congress, he has pursued to their logical conclusions, without reference to that body, the principles enunciated in the resolutions quoted above and in his proclamation of peace and union. All the States have now, since the nullification of the ordinance of secession by the Texas Convention, done all that lay in their power towards once more taking their proper position in the Union. It only remained for the President to do the rest on behalf of the country. His clear duty was to pronounce their complete restoration, and this he has promptly, boldly, and unreservedly done. He has done this entirely without regard to the present course of Congress, and really in defiance of it. The Constitution, the repeated declarations of the party to which he owes his position, the voice of the whole people, marked out this line of conduct with unmistakable distinctness, and left him no option.

The Bankrupt Bill.

From the Tribune.

We hold that the State has no moral right to fetter permanently the energies and discourage the hopes of its citizens who may have been once unfortunate in business. We deny that it is either politic or just to mortgage the future earnings of a debtor who, being unable to pay his creditors in full, has honestly surrendered his whole property, and whose assets bear a reasonable proportion to his obligations. We affirm that to hold the sword of the law over such a man's head indefinitely is a wrong to him, no benefit to his creditor, and a serious injury to society in general. Hence we believe in a bankrupt law, and we earnestly hope the House will Mr. Jenckes' bill.

We must presume the House has examined this measure, yet we hear of no serious objection to any part of it. The bill is not rejected because of its imperfection, but because of its perfection. It was before the last Congress in substantially the same shape as at present, and was subjected to the closest criticism. Last Tuesday the House went through it, section by section, and its enemies could only object that it was too well drawn. Indeed, the main features and principles of the bill are not experimental nor theoretical, but have stood the test of experience in several States, and are firmly established by repeated judicial decisions. Mr. Jenckes has framed his bill upon the model of the Massachusetts Insolvent Laws, which have grown into a system through the usage of many years, and are generally considered by the profession the best existing in this country, or in England. Those who oppose the bill by do so on general principles. They do not want any Bankrupt law.

But we believe—nay, we are sure—the country *does* want a bankrupt law, and that the measure is not less popular with the creditor class than with the debtor class. Business men as a rule know their own interests. They know that a man who has failed, has the life crushed out of him by a condition of the law which permits a creditor to pounce on the first thousand dollars that his debtor struggling up again in the world can make. Whereas, if you give that debtor a legal release, you set him on his feet, you encourage him to start afresh, you enable him to acquire the means eventually to pay those very debts the legal existence of which would have prevented his making the effort. You give comfort to his family; you add wealth to society. In the wreck and prostration of business interests which the last five years have witnessed, there are hundreds of thousands waiting the passage of this Bankrupt bill as the signal of their emancipation.

Their property is gone; their creditors will get nothing if the bill doesn't pass; they cannot be any worse off if you pass a dozen such laws. The Chambers of Commerce of New York, of Boston, and many other cities, representing the creditor class, have recognized this by their approval of the bill in question. The House may well ande by the judgment of the only class which can ever theoretically be deemed opposed to the measure.

The majority against the bill last Wednesday was small, the vote being 59 to 73. A motion to lay on the table, a motion to reconsider, by which its enemies hoped to kill it finally, was immediately after lost by 59 to 68, and the subject was postponed till April 4. We trust no friend of the bill will fail to be present when it again comes up.

A Little Story with a Little Moral.

From the Daily News.

There is a story extant, written in most excellent French, concerning the father of the present Bey of Tunis, which, while it indicates a barbarous condition of society, and a serious disregard of human life under the Crescent, still bears with it a moral that cannot escape the reflecting mind. This morose ruler, it is said, was once waited upon by the Admiral commanding the French fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, who paid him a visit of ceremony, accompanied by the chief officers of his squadron. In an ante-chamber of the palace, a functionary of state met them and with profound salams informed the Admiral that his Royal Highness would shortly give them audience, and begged that the visitors would pardon his absence for a short time, as he was engaged at that moment in squaring accounts with one of his ministers.

The Admiral, in response to this, declared his willingness to await his Sublime Majesty's convenience. In so doing, both he and his officers were struck with the mysterious sounds which emanated from behind the velvet curtains which led into the grand audience chamber. Whatever might be the Bey's method of settling up with his refractory Minister, it was evident that that official, or somebody else, was faring badly during the operation. But for the improbability of the thing, it would have appeared that that adjunct to Government was subjected to the rudest treatment in the way of blows and all manner of objurgations.

After a while, however, a deathly silence supervened to the noise of struggling behind the curtain, the drapery was drawn to either side, and the Admiral and his suite appeared before the Bey, who, seated on his throne, seemed from his flushed countenance and his angry frown to have undergone no little excitement. When the expressions of compliment were got through with, and the Bey had grown a little calmer, a slave in attendance was ordered to remove the cloak from something lying at the foot of the throne.

The order was obeyed, and his Sublime Mightiness, directing the attention of his visitors to it, remarked:—"That carrion, an hour ago, was my Minister of War. At the time of your arrival I was engaged in settling affairs with him. Last week I indicated a certain change in military affairs as the best, in my judgment, for Tunis; and the man whose carcass is before you, notwithstanding the fact that he is supposed to assist my Government, advocated, and as far as he could, carried out exactly a different policy. For that reason, and for the good of this people, I have been compelled to satisfy justice by applying the bastinado and the bowstring to him. I have only to add that I gave him his choice between a cup of poisoned coffee or strangling, and he chose the latter; and you will perceive that everything that could be done, consistently with honor, was done in his case."

As we have before remarked, this little incident in the Bey's history, while it has its dark shades, has also its gleams of light. While we would naturally deprecate so sudden and abrupt a conclusion of an official or ministerial career—even, for example, in the case of Mr. Stanton—it is not to be denied that the promptness with which this half-barbarous Prince dispossessed himself of an incubus upon his administration, and an obstacle to his authority, is much to be commended. And we cannot close the narrative of this brief story without declaring that it carries with it a most excellent moral for Christian rulers, and, among them—shall we say?—Mr. Johnson.

Prospect of a Great War.

From the World.

The last steamer from Europe brings news full of interest. Prussia and Austria are exchanging hostile notes, mustering armies on their respective frontiers, and the next steamer may bring us "the clash of resounding arms." There is, consequently, excitement on the stock exchanges of Europe; the funds are falling; and a pause has been given to speculative enterprises.

The cause of this quarrel is no mystery. It relates to the disposition of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were won by the combined German armies from Denmark. Austria is willing to divide the spoils, to make the Duchies an independent power, or even to give Prussia the lion's share, including the harbor of Kiel; but Prussia insists upon annexing both the Duchies to her own dominions, and will make no concessions to either Austria or the German Confederation.

Should Von Bismarck succeed in this daring but dishonest scheme, it will make Prussia the master of Germany, and degrade Austria to the position of a third-rate power. Should a war break out between these two powers it would almost inevitably involve the rest of Europe. Austria's difficulty would be Italy's opportunity, and a dash would probably be made at Venetia. Indeed, there are so many grave possibilities growing out of this war that the news by the next steamer will be looked for with eager interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.
THE CORNER-STONE
of the New Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 2 o'clock.
Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Seminary),
THE VERY REV. DR O'HARA, V. G.,
And others.
Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present.
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, across the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday Afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at half-past 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches 3 30 5t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
3 30 td 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York.
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 10 swlmrp*

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1866.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th of April, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE DOLLARS. By order of the Board of Directors,
3 29swtu6t* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13,
At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 11 A. M.
SIMON POEY,
4 3 9t* Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nineteth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Multifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make the place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 29 12t

DRY GOODS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1 00.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North FIFTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
3 28 1m
DECORATIONS, ETC.

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated PHILADELPHIA
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
Of all descriptions, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia. MARBLE WORKS,

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt. Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN H. PRICE,
Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 229 DOCK Street. 3 24 12t

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible C

Increase of Legal Rate of Interest.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866

If the increase of interest on loans be authorized by law, and it has the effect of attracting capital to the State, is there any danger of it producing a redundance, and thereby a reckless state of speculation with those who may have the facilities to get money?—which facilities will be required to be of the right kind, and amply secure. Well, with such facilities the amount of money needed can be obtained at the present time, and at almost any other time. We know there is danger attending a sudden increase of capital beyond the requirements of the present established trade, which is now successfully going on within the bounds of necessity, and under the trained experience of those engaged in its various departments. We have had sad experience of the effect of sudden increase of capital, and particularly in the case of the charter of the United States Bank by Pennsylvania, which, by suddenly drawing the greater bulk of its capital to this State, made many bad investments, and in a few years the greater part of its means was lost to the stockholders, and the money that was to establish the prosperity of the State became worthless, and the glorious prospects we exulted in came as a pestilential cloud, and involved nearly all the other banks, together with the community at large, in the same ruin. As for the necessity of replenishing a deficiency of capital, the United States Government made that all right in the issue of the various forms of money it has resorted to to meet its own necessities and to relieve the people from the evil effects of being trammelled by an irregular banking system, under suspension of specie payments, brought about by the withdrawal of millions of specie by our foreign *cousins*, whose agents here are always feathering, and when any cause of alarm is sprung they can gather up our specie and carry it away; but this Government money is different from other paper money, and though there has been an inflation of prices preceding and attending it, at home it is of the same value as when first issued, and will be of the same value with gold when the desires of our people are restrained to their wants. Then excess of importations will be curtailed and bring the exchange in our favor, and not before, the prices of goods will settle to their former values. Then, if the same quantity of paper money exists as now, together with the accession of gold and silver which will follow, we will be likely to have more money on hand than will be needed. H. A. W.

Who Sympathizes with President Johnson in England.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The London "regular correspondent" of the Boston *Advertiser* is an English Liberal. Inasmuch as the *National Intelligencer* has been quoting the London *Times*, by way of informing us how highly the veto is thought of *"in England,"* can your space for such extracts be better occupied than by the following paragraph from his last letter, in the *Advertiser* of the 24th ult.? (The *italics* are mine.)

UNION.

"I venture no deductions, but state a simple fact when I remark that President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and his *conservative* policy generally are approved of with special fervor by the politicians and newspapers here who were prominent in their advocacy of the Southern Rebellion. Mr. Roebuck, who, in my hearing, a few nights since, offered a solemn hope in the House of Commons that the United States would never become a united people, is pleased with Mr. Johnson; and all the members of Parliament who cheered when a list was read of the ships destroyed by the Confederate privateers, are now to be found cheering with equal unanimity at the mention of President Johnson's name. He has been taken to the bosom of English aristocracy. They regard him as a converted soul. When his inauguration took place they feared an impetus would be given to democracy by the accession to wonderful influence of a man who appeared the incarnation of the popular principle; but this apprehension gradually died away, and has been succeeded by an affection which cannot be called disinterested, but which, from its very selfishness, is sincere. In the same proportion have the hopes of the masses who sympathized with the North dwindled low, and every day I am asked with an anxious voice by some warm friend of America, whether I think Mr. Johnson will desert the cause of emancipation? I do not like to be found in the company of the men who applaud Jefferson Davis and Captain Sommes; but as yet, I have always replied: 'I can afford to wait and see.' At all events, we in Europe may safely trust American citizens with the care of their own honor, which is so intimately concerned."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

INSTALLATION OF TEMPERANCE OFFICERS.—A large assemblage of persons gathered in the hall of the Hierophant Division, No. 21, S. of T., on Monday evening, to witness the public installation of the different officers and enjoy other agreeable exercises. Singing was the first thing in order, followed by an impressive prayer; after which the installation services were gone through with. J. B. Bryson, Esq., one of the most active and useful members of the Division, was installed Worthy Patriarch. At the conclusion of those impressive services, the Worthy Patriarch was called upon for a speech. He complied with the request in the following words:—

Brethren:—It is with unbounded feelings of gratitude that I take my position as Worthy Patriarch of this time-honored division to-night. Gratitude for the high mark of your favor and confidence. Gratitude for the privilege of conducting the business and deliberations of such a glorious body of men, with such a glorious temperance record. But, most of all, I am grateful for finding myself a total abstinence man. Perhaps few men can find greater cause for thankfulness upon this score than myself. And, when I reflect upon the influences which have placed me here to-night, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the great advantages accruing to our order by the admission of lady visitors to our meetings, for to one of those do I owe my connection with the order, and the great pleasure I have enjoyed at all its meetings since I have been a member.

Ladies, you have influence! Influence that can reclaim men from the slippery paths of intemperance, and win them to the true delights of "love, unity, and fidelity." Oh, fail not to use it! As to the duties of my office, I can but promise you my best efforts, relying upon you of greater experience for forbearance and counsel. I am sure I do not appeal in vain.

The speaker's remarks elicited much attention, and were received with long-continued marks of approbation. The audience was then entertained for a few minutes by some very excellent singing by a young lady friend of the division. An eloquent address was then delivered by R. Grant Barnwell, Esq., which concluded the interesting and agreeable exercises of the evening.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Pursuant to an invitation issued by Mr. Wynne, District Centre of Philadelphia, a meeting of all the Fenian Circles in this District was held last evening at the Hall, Twelfth and Chesnut streets. Mr. Wynne presided, and Mr. Stephen J. Meaney, District Centre of Ohio, delivered a forcible address on the necessity of immediate action. The contents of a secret circular, just received, were disclosed amidst enthusiastic cheers. Notwithstanding the very liberal subscriptions of the Philadelphia Fenians to the bonds already, a considerable amount of money was received, and many of those who had hitherto adhered to General Sweeney declared their intention to aid, in every possible manner, Stephens and O'Mahony in their attempt to plant the flag of republicanism on Irish soil. The meeting separated by giving cheers for Stephens, O'Mahony, Mr. Meaney, and the District Centre, Mr. Wynne.

INTENDED INFANTICIDE.—Last evening, a lady passing along Carlton street, above Tenth, found a colored infant lying on the sidewalk, with a cloth bound tightly over its mouth, for the evident purpose of suffocating it. The child was at once placed in the care of a colored woman living in the neighborhood.

THE DEAD SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLNANIA.—The following is a list of Pennsylvania soldiers buried on the several battle-fields of Virginia. The list may be very desirable to the relatives and friends of the deceased men. Further information can be obtained and the bodies recovered by applying to, or corresponding with George E. Chancellor, at Chancellorsville, twelve miles above Fredericksburg, Va.:—

William Coxen, Co. B, 62d; John Hagor, L, 62d; J. W. Lafaver, G, 62d; O. Clark, A, 62d; 1st Sergt. W. Hagerson, D, 62d; S. H. Clark, F, 62d; J. G. Page, I, 10th; Captain G. McCulloch, F, 63d; William Malkin, H, 116th; A. W. G., B, 72d; G. Cooper, B, 11th; Christian Snyder, F, 26th; William Adams, I, 61st; Joseph Gallie, I, 61st; J. Weaver, I, 61st; Corp. G. Gordon, G, 61st; Corp. H. W. Steward, A, 61st; S. A. Brady, C, 61st; Lieut. Embron, A, 61st; James H. McCullouch, F, 61st; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hesser, 63d; S. Badini, B, 91st; Capt. J. F. Mapavy, K, 126th; Col. Crowther, 110th; Joseph Rankin, D, 53d; G. H. Snider, M, 11th; John Sharp, C, 61st; William C. Akers, A, 84th; J. Kyler, E, 84th; J. H., E, 84th; P. Darr, G, 84th; J. Pitshau, G, 84th; Burke, E, 84th; Morris, E, 84th; Corp. W. Roger, 14lst; Corp. G. Spencer, F, 57th; H. Magee, F, 81st; Sergt. J. M. Mitchell, H, 140th; Ferguson, I, 140th; B. Geiger, K, 53d; Captain F. Waters, D, 99th; Lieut. H Sylesers, D, 99th; Sgt. B. F. Roland, A, 61st; Martin Nott, A, 61st; Sgt. F. Sparkes, F, 119th; S. Rodes, E, 95th; H. Lair, E, 95th; Jarvis, C, 95th; James Bovee, I, 83d; John Ewing, F, 10th; Sgt. Smily, 100th; Lieut. J. McCue, E, 100th; G. B. Mathews, G, 100th; Samuel Curt, G, 100th; John Curdon, 50th; J. Westbrook, D, 50th; C. Cari, A, 50th; S. Snider, 61st; J. T. Huntzinger, A, 48th; Lieut. H. C. Jackson, C, 48th; L. T. Luckany, A, 48th; Lieut. J. H. McGunner, I, 14th; J. Hoffman, K, 45th; G. Gray, A, 57th or 51st; L. Wood, 48th; J. B Soule, H, 45th; S. R. Reeble, A; S. Spuffer, F, 93d; J. S. Hameron, D, 139th; William H. Buck, E, 45th; Sgt. McConnel, A, 142d; William Garrett, F, 150th; John Bickerstaff, H, 150th; W. Bowen, H, 50th; Lieutenant C. C. Johnston, A, 155th; John Miller, D, 155th; M. Leifert, B, 155th; C. Gehen, F, 6th Rifles; G. Mortin, H, 12th Rifles; J. Warren, G, 11th; J. White, F, 11th; H. Cook, F, 143d; H. Rush, E, 1st R. P. R. V. C.; A. W. Johnson, E, 45th; C. Colman, D, 62d; T. Barr, E, 62d; R. Bodkins, A, 62d; T. Woods, B, 155th; Samuel Andrews, C, 155th; B. Haffey, F, 96th; James Bovee, I, 83d; Sgt. J. Teese, D, 71st; J. S. S. Weather, E, 1st R. P. R. V. C; Sgt. A. G. Foster, I, 1st do.; D. Smith, G, 6 h do.; W. Foran, F, 12th do.; B. F. Tipson, E, 12th do.; J. Sutly, B, 10th P. R. V. C.; J. Hineline, H, 5th P. R. V. C.; J. M. Kuhn, 1st do.; Colonel E. D. Baker, 1st Cavalry; T. W. B., G, 1st Rifles; G. W. Chaplain, E, 1st Rifles; S. Soaper, C, 1st Rifles; S. Anthouy, K, 6th Rifles; Captain J. McGuin, I, 6th Rifles; First Sgt. Hicks, F, 6th Rifles; Lewis Spencer, G, 6th P. R. V. C.; S. F. Schofield, C, 1st P. R. V. C.; W. Fulton, D, 12th P. R. V. C.; J. B. Nevejole, 8th P. R. V. C.; Corporal J. Winer, C, 10th P. R. V. C.; Sergeant Paxton, D, 10th P. R. V. C.; R. Halderman, E, 45th; J. W. Roach, E, 45th; A. J. Hopkins, F, 45th; J. Rice, C, 45th; M. S. Glenn, or Glem, A, 45th; H. S. B. Swarts, 45th; P. Bady, K, 45th; W. H. Dilcan, 50th; Lieut. J. Moore, A, 51st; F. Smith, H, 51st; W. H. Lutz, D, 91st; A. Thrasher, G, 155th; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Musser, 103d; G. F. Moore, F, 143d; S. Sanders, K, 45th; J. Trice, B, 50th; J. H. Snermand, or Shinan, H, 45th; J. Bickerstith, I, 63d; H. Niver, I, 25th; Serg. M. Kinner, F, 143d; W. Hill, C, 50th; C. L. Duntz, K, 143d; W. Obile, B, 93d; J. Huck, 149th; J. Yexter, E, 139th, Pittsburg; J. Blake, E, 143d; James S. Lucas, D, 150th; C. J. Cozlay, B, 139th; W. Malone, G, 183d; J. H. Cochran, E, 139th; G. E. Vanpelt, C, 63d; M. Bowman, E, 139th; W. H. Beard, H, 90th; H. Wilson, F, 139th; J. Weiser, H, 88th; W. Corteney, 99th; J. Monteith, C, 91st; Charles Lyle, 105th; A. Cowcar, L, 62d; James Fleck, A, 148th; Lieutenant J. E. Myers, Adjutant, 62d; J. Blackman, G, 53d; J. Dicken, H, 88th; J. M. Schnecken Berge, A, 10th; Isaac, R, E, 143d; Daniel Ham, C, 6th; W. Yove, I, 105th; John Harns, G, 5th; W. Palm, 37th or 57th; F. M. Proud, G, 10th; F. P. Robeson, H, 5th; Garrowee, B, 63d; John Ducket, I, 142d; James Coliand, F, 50th or 51st; S. Beiles, I, 143d; E Glace, K, 105th; H. Walnee, D, 149th; Burns, B, 105th; Wm. Hawley, B, 143d; J. Rodgenary, C, 121st; Corp E. G. Palmer, A, 143d; P. Sutherland, G, 150th; Sgt. S. D. Holems, I, 143d; Sgt. R. E. Bers, K, 143d; W. Mayer, K, 143d; Lieut. C. H. Reaussau, K, 143d; T. Tober, 106th; W. Job, F, 11th; Capt. H. P. Foster, I, 148th; I. Johnson, K, 53d; W. W. Weeks, H, 133d; G. J. Duffey, G, 148th; W. M. Gross, G, 148th; Sgt. W. C. Sloan, K, 148th; S. Gunsatius, K, 148th; B M. Dunham, K, 140th; R. Shangler, C, 141st; H. Londerback, H, 106th; F. Dalton, A, 149th; Capt. W. J. Clyde, A, 105th; James Laury, B, 58th; Corp. Thos L. M., G, 63d; John D. S. Reined, I, 143; Sergt. L. C. Simperson, A, 147th; W. S. Vandyke, 140th; G. H. Crune, B, 139th.

POLITICAL INDIGNATION.—The members of the Republican party of Camden city and county exhibit unusual dissatisfaction at the course pursued by James M. Scovel in refusing to go into joint meeting for the election of a United States Senator. They regard his conduct as an emphatic abandonment of the party that elected him to the Legislature, and favored him with other marks of esteem and appreciation. In fact, all the political status Mr. Scovel has had since he left the Democratic ranks has been given to him by the Republicans; and they feel incensed that just as the Union party had gained a position whereby New Jersey can justly claim a voice in Congress for the cause of freedom, that claim must be thwarted by the very man whom the Unionists have showered so many blessings upon.

They unanimously agree that Mr. Scovel has no right to allow his personal animosities or preferences to interfere with the action of the Senate, simply because he holds the balance of power, in going into a joint meeting; nor has he the right to dictate *who* shall be the nominee of the party. It is Mr. Scovel's duty to go into joint meeting, for that is an important Constitutional requirement—then he can vote as he pleases. The course he has thus far pursued in the matter, viewed in all its aspects, is more unfortunate to himself than it will be to the party he has betrayed. Leading Republicans say they can never receive him into their confidence again.

INTERESTING EXERCISES—REMOVAL OF A SOLDIERS' HOME.—Yesterday the Soldiers' Home in Race street, near Fourth, was removed from its old quarters to the corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

During the war a large number of sick and wounded soldiers found shelter beneath the roof of the old building, and scenes of days happily spent there will be cherished long in the memories of those whose privilege it was to receive aid and comfort from the hands of careful nurses delegated to look after the wants of the inmates.

At the closing ceremonies on Monday evening the old building was filled with the friends of the Home, who assembled there to bid adieu to the spot where for so long a period they had been permitted to impart their liberality to the brave boys who had bled for their country. Mr. E. L. Holcomb had charge of the evening's entertainment, which consisted of singing, short addresses, and other pleasing performances by different gentlemen. Many of the inmates of the Home had but one arm and leg, and their appearance drew forth the sympathies of all present as they joined in the festivities of the evening. The new building, it is said, will accommodate a large number of patients.

BADLY BURNED.—A young lady named Annie Russell, eighteen years old, who resides at No. 1326 Brown street, was burned in a terrible manner yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from the kitchen range. In her fright she ran into the street, her clothes being in a blaze. Before the flames could be extinguished the whole surface of the body was so much burned and charred that but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. Her brother, while attempting to put the fire out, was also badly burned.

FAIR OF THE DEAF MUTES' ASSOCIATION.—This evening, the Fair of the Deaf Mutes' Association will open at the Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets. The design is to obtain funds from the sale of curious and valuable articles to procure a library adapted to the interests and tastes of those united by their common misfortune. The Fair will continue for one week, and well merits the patronage of the curious and the liberal minded.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a bedstead and bedding at the dwelling No. 110 Catharine street. The fire originated from that fruitful source of mischief, little children playing with matches, but, fortunately, very slight damage resulted.

SUDDEN DEATH.—David Miller, about 50 years of age, fell dead about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the yard of a house at Levering's court, Manayunk. Coroner Taylor held an inquest on his remains.

THE HESTONVILLE RAILROAD.—A hearing took place yesterday afternoon in the case of the Hestonville Railroad. District Attorney Mann represented the Commonwealth. The following evidence was given by Mr. Theodore F. Graham:—

I am a shareholder in the Hestonville Passenger Railway Company; I hold 100 shares; was invited to make a "corner" in the stock; Mr. Joseph F. Young invited me to come to a meeting in his office; those meeting there were brokers—George A. Boyd, John S. Capp, George F. Work, Samuel Work, and others whom I do not recollect; I told them that I controlled 1200 shares of the stock; they proposed that I should tie up my stock, or agree not to sell it for a certain length of time; Mr. Young and George Work proposed it; I declined; Mr. Capp did also; Mr. Boyd gave no positive answer; Samuel Work said they controlled 37,000 shares; Mr. Young said the same thing; there were only 41,000 in the company; Mr. McKillips was named as one of the proprietors of the stock outside, and Mr. Boyd and Mr. Capp also controlled some of the stock. These were not counted in the 37,000 shares; they counted several hundred shares of floating stock after this meeting; I was afterwards approached to tie up my stock, but I always declined; I afterwards sold to Messrs. Work, McCouch & Co. 1000 shares; Samuel Work bought the stock at sales at the board; I have seen the sales recorded, but cannot remember who bought; for our stock we received 40, buyer 30 days, for 500 shares, and 40, buyer 60 days, for 500 shares; they said at the meeting that the object of tying up the stock was to make parties who were "short" in the stock pay for it; when a party sells stock and promises to deliver it, a certain time, and then cannot get the stock, but must purchase it from any one who has it tied up, he is said to be "short;" Mr. E. T. Shaw was said to be "short" in this stock; we thought we could make more money by selling our stock than by tying it up; there were no details given at the meeting of the manner in which the corner was made up; they simply said that something nice could be made; they did not use the phrase, "put in a pool;" as I understand, it is a sum of money used for the purpose of buying up stock; our stock, over the 1000 shares sold, we still hold, and we have more belonging to our customers, purchased since the sale to Work, McCouch & Co.; at the meeting the plan proposed was to get all the men in the room to go in and tie up their stock, and then buy more; I asked Ashhurst what he thought of Hestonville; he said he thought it was going up.

Cross-examined—This meeting was in January, Mr. Young asked me the second time to tie up my stock; the 1000 shares were sold net 15; that bought for customers was for outside parties; 100 I bought from George J. Boyd; 200 I bought from Mr. Warthman; I paid 46½ and 46¾ for it; I bought it March 30, and delivered it; all the parties said Shaw was "short;" this was at the meeting; Shaw sold at seller's option, which led to the supposition that he was "short;" he was "bearing" the stock; I have heard Mr. Shaw never conversed about the subject except in a general way, saying the stock was not worth what it sold for.

At the conclusion of the testimony the examination was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon, at the room of the Board of Brokers.

A FARMER SWINDLED.—A farmer who visited the city yesterday from the State of Delaware, while passing along Market street, was met by a man who asked him if he could tell him where to find the store of a shoe dealer whom he named. The countryman replied that he was a stranger in the city, and that he did not know. The ground having been thus broken for a chat, the man made himself quite agreeable to the farmer, and walked with him down Market street and down Third as far as the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Upon reaching it a third person came out of the doorway, and approaching them, said to the person with the farmer, "I've just shipped your goods, and everything is right;" at the same time he presented a bill. "I'm not quite certain that I have enough to settle it, though I have a check here on the Girard Bank for more than that amount. Perhaps my friend here" (referring to the farmer) "can make up the difference." The farmer was asked how much he had, and said he had ninety dollars. That sum was required to make up the amount of the bill, and it was handed over. "Come up with me into the office," said one sharper to the other, "and I'll give you a receipt." The two went up stairs, leaving the farmer below. He waited some time, and then walked up to see what had become of them, and was told that they had gone out the back way. He then discovered that he had been swindled.

DISHONEST EMPLOYES.—Yesterday morning a hearing took place before Alderman Thomas, in the case of two colored persons, named Abraham and Florence Alexander, who were charged with robbing their employer, John Weldon, of Newark, New Jersey, of two thousand and fifty dollars, in seven-thirty interest notes, and three hundred and fifty dollars in compound interest notes of fifty dollars each. Suspicion rested on the woman in question, who had been working in the family of Mr. Weldon for some time. It appears that she and her husband left about the time of the robbery for this city, and were traced by the officers to Germantown. On Monday evening warrants were issued by the Alderman for their arrest, and placed in the hands of Officers Campion and Huntingdon, who soon after ascertained the whereabouts of the accused, and took them in charge. On examining the premises where they resided, over $2000 was found under a carpet, and in an old woodshed among some rags, by Lieutenant Duncan, who joined in the search. After a hearing the accused were held to answer, and in default of bail were commited to prison.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION.—Last evening a meeting was held in Rev. Dr. Beadle's church, Seventh street, below Arch, in behalf of the Christian Union. During the evening several addresses favoring the movement were made by different clergymen, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, whose remarks were extended to considerable length, and were listened to by his hearers with great attention. This society originated in New York city three years ago. It was born in obscurity, and has risen slowly but steadily to notice, until it has begun to attract very general attention both in this country and in Europe. It aims at some visible manifestation or organization of evangelical Christendom. Its work for three years past has been chiefly tentative, having done little more than made a reconnoissance of the position it aims to carry. Extremists of every sect are allowed free expression in its meeting; nor does it undertake to decide which is right, believing that agitation is the great remedy for every evil.

STEAM ENGINES SUPPLIED FROM THE CITY WORKS.—The following statement shows the number of stationary steam engines in each ward of the city that are supplied with water from the City Works. The table includes but few of those in the outer wards, where the water is obtained from wells:—

Wards.	*Engines.*	*Power.*	*Wards.*	*Engines.*	*Power.*
1st	22	414	14th	22	465
2d	15	306	15th	61	1562
3d	6	82	16th	42	751
4th	7	107	17th	18	319
5th	35	517	18th	33	724
6th	66	974	19th	51	776
7th	20	347	20th	30	245
8th	8	111	21st	2	22
9th	31	423	22d	4	19
10th	20	410	24th	11	284
11th	18	236	25th	2	14
12th	13	172	26th	14	287
13th	8	97			

Making a total of 521 engines and 9435 horse power.

ANOTHER OIL CASE.—A decision was rendered yesterday afternoon by the Recorder in the Monongalia Oil case of West Virginia. Messrs. William C. Stevenson, Lambert R. Walker, Marcus A. Davis, and William Farson charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud certain parties, were required to enter bail in the sum of $2000 each to answer at the present term of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Counsel for the prosecution contended from the evidence elicited at the hearings that the parties should be bound over to answer the charges of conspiracy, and obtaining money under false pretenses. Counsel for defense objected. The matter will be fully argued on Thursday morning, when the Recorder will decide the technicality.

WEAVER VS. GIVEN.—A further hearing took place yesterday morning at the office of General Collis, in the Weaver and Given City Commissioner contested election case.

A number of witnesses were examined, after which the case was continued.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Patrick Schooler, living at No. 531 North Front street, was held in $600 bail by Alderman Toland, charged with stealing forty dollars from a companion.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.—The territory embraced within the limits of the New Jersey Conference, which has just closed its thirtieth session in Camden, is that part of the State lying south of a line extending from Lambertsville, on the Delaware river, to New Brunswick, on the Raritan river, thence to the ocean by said river and the bay into which it empties, including the two cities named. The Newark Conference covers the balance of the State, together with a small portion of Pennsylvania and New York, including Staten Island. This whole territory was formerly connected with the Philadelphia Conference, from which it was set off by the General Conference in 1836. The New Jersey Conference held its first session the next year. In twenty years it became too large, and another division was provided for by the General Conference of 1856.

The whole body met as one Conference in 1857, when the relation of its members was determined by the position of the appointment then received with reference to the division line; that is, those above the line became members of the Newark Conference, and those below it of the New Jersey Conference. At the close of the first year the reports show a ministerial force of one hundred, exclusive of the supernumeraries, and a membership of 20,457, not counting probationers. Last year's reports give 122 ministers and 22,703 members. But while the numerical increase has not been large, there is a gratifying advance in contributions for benevolent purposes.

In 1858 the collections for Missions, the Bible, Tract, Sunday School, Education, and Disabled Ministers, foot up something over $10,600. In 1865, nearly $25,500 were raised for the same purposes. In 1858 the receipts for ministerial support were not reported, but the next year the aggregate, exclusive of house rent, was $48,921·65. In 1865 it was $82,507. The salaries averaged $660, including sixteen single men and some who received but partial support; the range was from $100 to $1500. According to the statistics presented at the recent session, the New Jersey Conference is in a commendably flourishing condition, and the labors of the ministers appear to be attended with satisfactory results.

THE DIRTY STREETS.—The different Committees on Streets are rather derelict in the work of urging the contractors forward in the work of cleaning them. They are inviting proposals for that purpose, but what good will that do if the contractors will not do the work? The near approach of sultry weather, and with it, in all probability, the much feared plague, the cholera, ought to be sufficient to induce the Committee to see that the streets and all filthy alleys are cleaned at once, and kept so every day. If one set of contractors will not attend to their duties in this respect give the work to others who will. The sanitary condition of the city demands this, and the Council should delay no longer in enforcing the ordinance concerning it. There are many places that need a full and thorough purgation.

PAYING WARRANTS.—The City Treasurer paid yesterday a large number of warrants to the school teachers of this city. By four o'clock in the afternoon the sum of nearly $100,000 had been disbursed, and all in the small sums due to individual teachers for services in the public schools, and to other salaried officers.

—The remains of Mrs. Bishop, a woman of ill fame, says the Bristol (Tenn.) *Gazette*, were found in a cave near that place, a few days ago, where she had been murdered some two weeks ago, having been stabbed five times and thrown into this cave. An inquest was held over the body, but no facts elicited as to who committed the crime.

—A smart colored man hailing from the South lately swindled two Providence negroes out of $800, in a way which shows that the black race is susceptible to the influences of civilization. He sold them a big box of stones, telling them it was jewelry, and they believed that they had made their fortunes until they opened the box.

—A warning is conveyed in the following paragraph, which we clip from a foreign journal:—"Green robes, it appears, are now very much the fashion on the continent. Professor Maschaka and Dr. Lerck, of Prague, have analyzed a green dress, and discovered in the thirty-six metres of which it was composed no less than two ounces of arsenic."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Engagement of the far-famed RAVELS,
who will make their first appearance in Philadelphia in three years, in a variety of Sparkling Entertainments, embodying in happy profusion all those elements of GRACE, DEXTERITY, and COURAGE, which have given to these Brilliant Artists A WORLD-WIDE FAME.
Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the Philadelphia public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvellous career, both in this country and in France, pre-eminent and glorious renown, as the most versatile, accomplished, and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.
The Ravels retain, in a really wonderful degree of freshness, the singular power to attract and to diver which has ever distinguished them, and Mr. Wheatley trusts that the engagement which he has now great pleasure in announcing, may renew in effect the happiest triumphs associated with their fame.
The peculiar attractions of the Ravels' repertoire—comprising several entirely new to the public of Philadelphia—will be popular in a style of elegance and completeness which Mr. Wheatley will endeavor to render worthy of his own reputation and of their high renown.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS.
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME,
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hamburg,
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.
This Evening's Entertainment will commence with the Child Wonder of the World
YOUNG AMERICA,
in his new and startling performance on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
To be followed by a fantastic Grand Ballet for the first time (produced under the direction of Mons. Von Hamme) entitled the
STAR OF THE RHINE.
The Star of the Rhine.....SIGNORITA PEPITA
The Burgomaster.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Henri, a Peasant.....M. VON HAMME
The Scene is laid in a Canton on the Rhine.
After which the
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY,
in their graceful and classical Groupings:
To conclude with the interesting Pantomime of
JO-KO;
OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
PIPO.....ANTOINE RAVEL
JOCKO.....PAUL MARTINETTI
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
THE TRAPEZE NYMPH AND THE BUTTERFLY,
THE GLADIATORS AND MAGIC TRUMPET.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville, of Paris.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 1t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7:00. Curtain rises at 7:30.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
CONTINUED EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
CONTINUED EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF THE NEW PIECE.
THE THEATRE
CROWDED EACH EVENING
CROWDED EACH EVENING
to see the dramatization, in four acts, from Charles Reade's great work,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which, having had a prosperous run of
OVER 200 NIGHTS IN LONDON,
is still in the full tide of its successful career.
To conclude with a
FULL ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
BY
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. FOSTER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
GLORIOUS RECEPTION. HOUSES CROWDED.
First week of the Eminent American Actor,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR,
THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel.....Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Old Mirabel.....Mr. F. Mackay
Duretete.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Orinna.....Miss E. Price
To conclude with the new Farce of
THE KITCHEN BELL.
Pitcher, of the Police.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
ONLY NIGHT OF MONEY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Third night of
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Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
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Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
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Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

Scovel.

We have received the following communication, which shows the treachery of J. M. Scovel in even a stronger light than it has heretofore appeared:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1866.

I must think that the severe condemnation lavished on James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, is premature and untounded. About the time of the meeting of the present Congress, your correspondent took occasion, in the presence of Mr. Scovel, to express admiration of the sentiments of the President, as expressed in his message, when Mr. Scovel volunteered the statement or prophecy that, if Andrew Johnson's acts were as good as his words, there would be much cause for rejoicing. But that he knew positively that he would prove a traitor not only to the principles he had avowed, but also to the generous party that had trusted him, and placed him in a position of honor. He said this was a matter of certainty, not only with him, but also with Horace Greeley, with whom he (Mr. Scovel) was in daily correspondence, and other prominent political prophets; and *then, in the most emphatic language, he denounced the traitor who would espouse the principles of a party only to betray it, declaring that a man was bound to carry out the principles of the party by whom he was nominated.*

Having heard these remarks from the lips of Mr. Scovel myself, I feel bound to believe that he will not commit the crime of treason to a party that raised him from the condition of a third-rate pettifogger to a position to which his moral character or intellectual ability would surely never have elevated him. MAC.

Also, the following characteristic incident, which proves that ten years ha not changed the President of the New Jersey Senate:—

Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Some years ago, when the three parties (Whig, Democrat, and Native American) were in the field, Scovel went to an old gentleman of Camden well versed in politics and asked his advice as to which meeting he should hold forth at. The old gentleman slyly told him, "James, thee had better speak at all of them," and James *did so.* CAMDEN.

We should think that if the Senator has one spark of honest pride in his character he would be by this time thoroughly ashamed of his conduct. His defection has caused the raking up of old and almost forgotten incidents, and there are not a few persons who recall the fact that when Scovel, "the man with the empty purse," desired to secure the seat in the Senate which he at present holds, the man whom he is now traducing was the first to furnish him with the funds necessary in the canvass. And now this creature of bounty turns upon the man who supplied him with funds and the party which gave him their votes, and, to gratify a personal spite, violates gratitude and pledges, and acts with his opponents. We had fondly hoped, when the will of his constituents and his fellow-members was made known, that he should return to the side where he would naturally be found. We have deluded ourselves with the belief that this man had one grain of truth, one atom of honor still left in his constitution, and that when the unanimous wish of his party was expressed he would vote for their nominee. Such a trust has proven ill-founded. James M. Scovel is a hopeless renegade. He has wilfully and openly perjured himself, and the best thing that the party can do is to let him alone.

We greatly doubt the legality of the law adopted by the majority of the New Jersey Senate, which requires that a majority of the whole number of Senators shall be necessary before the body can go into a joint convention. A majority of the Senators voting, provided a quorum be present, is, in our opinion sufficient to adopt a resolution. In the present case there are 21 members, of whom 9 vote. Of that number 10 are in favor of going into convention, and 9 against it. Surely, by such a vote, the Senate is authorized to go into convention. A clearly legal majority is in favor of such an action, unless a law be adopted requiring some other than the constitutional vote. No single resolution can change the law any more than the Senate might demand a two-thirds vote, as easily as they can a majority of the whole number.

The proper course for the Union members of the Senate, in our opinion, is plain. Let them move to go into a joint convention, and when the vote is announced as 10 to 9 let them go in. If Scovel won't go, let him stay behind. The House will receive them, an election will be held, and the Senator be sent to Washington. His case can then be investigated by the Senate of the United States. If the election of the New Jersey Senator be illegal, then the new Senator will be ousted; if, on the other hand, as we are convinced, that the action of the Senate is totally without sanction of law, then will this election be lawful, and the dead lock be broken. We do not advise any act which would be wrong; but, when there is a doubt, let us have the benefit of it, and by our action rid ourselves of the tyranny which accidental circumstances have placed in the hands of a traitor.

The High School Investigation.—The Committee of the Board of School Controllers to whom was referred the investigation of the condition of the Central High School, has commenced its labors with commendable energy. From what we saw during our attendance at its session yesterday, we should judge that its deliberations are conducted in a spirit of impartiality. The chairman continually evidenced his wish for an honest examination, without fear or favor, and several of the members also declared a similar desire. We hope that a radical error in the course of investigation will be corrected. The Committee is to examine into the condition of the High School. Its power includes all the Professors, as well as the Principal. It is not to accuse or try Mr. Maguire, but to thoroughly investigate. Let them go into all the departments and see if the evil does not lie rather in certain professors, and not in the head of the institution. If some of the graduates were to be examined they could easily tear the cloak from the gentlemen who are giving such evidence against Mr. Maguire, and prove that the institution is more injured by their incompeteney and vulgarity than by any dereliction of duty on the part of the Principal. We hope that the committee will extend their examination, and look into the departments as well as the conduct of the much maligned head of the school.

Social Extravagance.

If by any possibility some stranger from a distant planet, moved by a purpose to study our modes and methods of life, were suddenly placed in the circle of our daily business and social relations, we imagine it would require a vast amount of explanation to make him comprehend the fact that we are just emerging from the densest cloud of war that ever brooded over a nation. He would scarcely believe that for long dreary years malignant hate between brethren of the same family had made the streams of many a quiet valley run red with blood, and incarnadined the narrow passes of our mountain ranges. He would hardly suspect that at almost every hearthstone throughout the length and breadth of the land there is at least one vacant chair, and that every cemetery holds the ashes of those who fell in the deadly conflict. Should he peruse the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and discover the untold millions that have been expended to save the national life, and secure a permanent and substantial peace, he would surely wonder from what "Aladdin's" cave those vast stores of wealth could have been procured, and the nation yet remain unexhausted and teeming with illimitable resources. In fact, we are an enigma to ourselves. Accustomed to peaceful avocations, pursuing the arts of quiet life, guiding the plough in the glebe, setting into active and incessant motion ten thousand looms and shuttles, laying down the keels of great leviathans that in fleetness and capacity outrival all the naval architecture of the ship yards of the world; yet, when the tocsin of war sounded, the highways were thronged with brawny and muscular yeomen, pushing forward eagerly to smite with the avengers rod the bold defiers of rightful authority. We are strong in peace and mighty in war.

All these merits, and more, we may justly claim; but it is not, therefore, true that as a nation, any more than as individuals, we have arrived at a state of absolute perfection. There is much in the everyday life around us that cries aloud for remedy. Our unmeasured success, our unparalleled growth, and our unexampled prosperity, have introduced into our national character a recklessness and dash which, unless curbed by prudence and wise forecast, may act disastrously in the future. We are in danger of living too fast. In fact, many are guilty of this indiscretion already. The enormous fortunes which have resulted from lucky speculations and the necessities of the Government arising out of the war, have entirely changed the status of many families and individuals. Sometimes the fortunes thus suddenly obtained have fallen into the hands of sagacious and thrifty business men, who know how to use their good fortune, not only to their own advantage, but to that of those around them. In such cases, a nation is the gainer; but, in the majority of cases, the vast accumulations have fallen in charge of those unaccustomed by education or experience to understand the responsibilities inseparably attaching to the possession of unbounded wealth. To these minds the first great duty of the millionaire is to make an ostentatious and vulgar display of their accidental prosperity. They grow ambitious to shine in circles which they were never intended to adorn; they look down patronizingly upon the caste which they have left, but which they have not risen above; and become ridiculous, if not odious, by their supercilious airs and insufferable insolence. With a plethoric bank account, they dream of honors flowing in upon them unbidden, and claim for their money that respect and consideration which is only given to actual worth; they build costly mansions, and decorate them with tawdry gewgaws; they roll along our streets in flashing equipages; they ape the worst features of foreign manners; their lives are without aim, except to excite the remarks, and perhaps the envy, of those around them; their wives and daughters, lacking the education that fits them for their affected style of life, mistake display for gentility, and inspire in sober minds a feeling of disgust, in lieu of what they hoped would be admiration. The most lavish expenditure of means fails to secure them entrance into what is really good society. They are consequently forced to form coteries of their own, in which the length of purse is the measure of respectability. Society founded upon such a basis can never rise above its own level. It may glitter and coruscate, but it lacks the vital elements of success.

It is this style of life from which we, as a nation, have most to fear. There is nothing in it calculated to elevate or improve our condition. Simple expenditure for the sake of ow has no merit. Pile all the diamonds of Golconda, and the pearls of "Ormus and of Ind," upon the persons of those unaccustomed to their use; bedeck with the richest stuffs of Lyons the retired fish-huckster; enfold in broadcloth the voluminous person of the successful butcher; and if the sterling quality that gives merit to the man is wanting, we have but the gilded puppet, who plays badly a part never designed for him. It is not upon gold, nor anything it can buy, that we found a fixed and stable reputation. Respectability is a thing inborn, and is part and parcel of the man. It is neither contagious or epidemic.

The need of the hour is a more frugal style of life. Wise men see in the future the premonitions of commercial and financial convulsions. It behoves all to husband their resources and prepare for the evil hour. If the crash should come and find us in the midst of revelry and extravagance, it will be all the more severe, and our fault will be the more grievous. We are prosperous and happy now, and we should commence the preparation for darker hours.

Scovel's Denial of Our Accusation.

The New York papers of to-day publish a letter from Mr. Robert B. Leeds, of Atlantic City, which, as an example of choice rhetoric and elegant grammar, we quote for the edification of our readers:—

"Atlantic City, Saturday, March 31.—Hon. J M. Scovel.—Dear Sir:—I see in The Telegraph some person has been good enough to inform the editor of something I said in the city after I left you. In defending you, I said to a man that was coming down on you pretty sharp, that I reckoned you knew what you was at. * * * * * * * * It appears from the article in the Telegraph that the man I spoke to went right to the editor and reported not what I told him, for I did not say you showed me a letter from the President, as stated in the editorial of The Telegraph this evening, but precisely as you told me, and as above stated. I was asked by another man that knows I and you are particular friends, whether I was your friend yet? I told him you knew better than I did what was for the best. I say the editor cannot prove by me what he said in his paper. What I said to that man referred to was done in defending you, but has been construed against you. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend, Robert B. Leeds."

We regret that it did not suit Mr. Scovel's purpose to furnish us with the whole of this choice epistle. The point where the asterisks occur is the most interesting. Will that gentleman give us the omitted portion? It is a matter of small interest to the public whether this modern Lindley Murray and Scovel are friends or not. But when he refers to "precisely as you told me, and as above stated," we think we are not asking too much of Mr. Scovel when we demand that the portion of the letter in which his statement is repeated should be given to the public.

Mr. Scovel knows that he did receive a communication from President Johnson, and he knows equally well that he told a certain party, whom he, by inference, acknowledges was Robert B. Leeds, that he had received such an overture from his Excellency; and now he seeks to cover up the utter folly of such a confession by reading certain portions of a note from a gentleman who we hope has more respect for truth than he has for the king's English.

It is probably a cause of congratulation and pride to Mr. Scovel to know that when Mr. Leeds was asked by a "man that knows," what were the feelings between him and Mr. Scovel, to have answered that "I and you are particular friends." But what the public want to know, is what Mr. Scovel supplies by asterisks. Is this the upright course which a gentleman who resembled the rock of Gibraltar and the frigate *Cumberland* would be likely to adopt?

We have never said that it was to Mr. R. B. Leeds that such a confession was made by Scovel; but as he sees fit to seek to escape by quoting Leeds, let him at least make a strong case so far as he goes. As it at present stands, we would willingly submit Mr. Leeds' testimony in evidence, not for the defense, but for the prosecution. In fact, thus far Mr. Leeds is one of our witnesses and not one of Mr. Scovel's. *The President of the New Jersey Senate does not dare to stand up openly and say, "I did not receive a letter from President* Johnson, *in which he offered me any position under Government if I would defeat the election of a radical Senator from New Jersey."* That is the denial we want from Mr. Scovel, and not a garbled extract from a letter of a gentleman of Atlantic City. In that letter Leeds actually acknowledges that he did say to "somebody" in Philadelphia what The Evening Telegraph accused a nameless party of acknowledging. He writes:—"I see by The Telegraph that some one has been good enough to inform the editor of that paper of *something I said* in the city after I left you." This acknowledges that he did say what was told to us. We never asked Mr. Leeds to commit himself; but if he insists on doing so we have no objection to his bearing testimony on our side.

We have frequently said that we have no desire to be unjust to any one. We asked on Saturday Mr. Scovel whether he had not received such a letter as we stated. He declines to answer, but reads an extract from a letter he has received. We again repeat our question, and open our editorial columns to any reply that Mr. Scovel may dare to make. We will supply the place of no important passages by asterisks.

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[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

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STRAW HATS,

for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.

BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

the best to be found in this city

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

a splendid variety.

Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.

JULIUS SICHEL,

3 27tuthslmrp (Late Sichel & Weyl), No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street,

WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. CILL & CO.,

3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, April 5 a handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Also several cases of FRENCH BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,

At No. 1106 CHESNUT Street. 4 2 3t*

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY opening, Thursday, April 5, 1866.

4 3 2t* Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 1028 EIGHTH Street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,

ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,

Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. [3 26 mwslm4p

The public are invited to call and examine.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY

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INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts

3 15rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

GREAT ECONOMY TO HOUSEKEEPERS BY purchasing Ice Creams, Cakes, and Biscuits, at RILEY'S, No. 1115 RACE Street. 4 2 3t*

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

General Hawley has 500 Majority—Heavy Union Preponderance in the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, April 3—1 P. M.—Returns from 151 towns give Hawley 848 majority. There are 11 towns to hear from which gave McClellan 1 majority. The Senate is two-thirds Union, and the House has 50 Union majority.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—The Republicans here are firing 36 guns over the election of General Hawley.

The *Palladium*, of this evening, figures up 850 majority for Hawley in the State.

SENATORS ELECTED—[COMPLETE]

1. *George Beach.*
2. LEMUEL STOUGHTON.
3. *H. S. Hayden.*
4. *Thomas H. Bond.*
5. *Isaac T. Rogers.*
6. H. LYNDS HARRISON.
7. HIRAM APPLEMAN.
8. JOHN T. WATT.
9. ELISHA H. PALMER.
10. *William D. Bishop.*
11. *Zerah Fairman.*
12. CHAS. W. BALLARD.
13. DAVID GREENSLIT.
14. DR. JOHN MCGREGOR.
15. NELSON ROBERTS.
16. —— (Dem.)
17. GEORGE W. PEET.
18. *H. G. Hubbard.*
19. WILLIAM E. CONE.
20. JASPER H. BOLTON.
21. GEORGE KELLOGG.

13 Union (in SMALL CAPS); 8 Democrats (in *Italics*)

SEDUCTION AND ELOPEMENT.

A MARRIED MAN LEAVES A WIFE AND SEVEN CHILDREN IN DANVILLE, PA., TO ELOPE WITH A GIRL OF FIFTEEN—HIS FRIENDS VICTIMIZED OUT OF $8000.

A runaway couple were arrested at the Everett House in this city yesterday morning by Colonel G. Barr Stone, of the Detective Force, and the story of "man's betrayal and woman's wrong" is thus told:—

The victim and one of the arrested parties, Eliza beth Gurninger, is the youngest daughter of a hotekeeper at Danville, Pa., and has been for years the pet of her family and the cynosure of village eyes. All her whims were respected, all her desires gratified, and surrounded with comfort and even elegance, this girl, who is only fifteen, found life so happy that she dreamed not of sorrow, thought not of danger. Yet even in her infancy, as it were, evil eyes shone upon her, and the seducer was coolly and cunningly weaving his snares about her. This individual, whom we will now introduce, was Adam Hock, a miller in the neighborhood, bearing a fair reputation among his neighbors, and blessed with a wife and seven children. Hock had been for years on intimate terms with the parental Gurninger, ate at his board, shared his love, sat by him in the Lodge, and received and divided purses with him. Thrown into daily contact, this head of a virtuous family cast his baleful eyes on the daughter of his friend, and wormed his way into her breast by the stealthy approaches of a practised libertine. Pretending to see in Elizabeth the germs of musical taste, Adam excited her desire to become proficient, so that she induced her father to procure her a piano and solicit his friend (who appears to be favored with some musical genius) to give his daughter lessons. Now came the opportunity of the seducer. The music lessons afforded cause for long tete-a-tetes, and through music he taught her love. It matters not now to follow this victim through the various intricacies of his bad, bold, and alas! too successful plot against the girl's honor. He wooed with music; he cajoled and flattered; he excited her sympathy by tales of domestic strife and bitterness; he invoked her pity; he pictured how happy he might be in some far-off clime with one so loving, so amiable as she, to soothe his woes, to share his joys. She listened; she wept over his sorrows; she pitied his heart made desolate by anger and hatred at home; she loved and she fell. Having accomplished the seduction of his victim, and not yet tired by satiety, Hock deliberately planned an elopement, to which he obtained a reluctant consent, to the girl who had at last awakened to the sad fact that her honor and her future were in his hands. The seducer, before leaving, visited his friends, and premising that he was about entering into a new speculation, obtained their endorsements to his notes to the amount of something over $8000, which he had cashed at a country bank. Thus provided with funds, last Saturday morning Hock took his paramour secretly from her father's house, and commenced his journey to the West, arriving here on Friday, stopping at the Everett House. That night the twain rested in fancied security, never dreaming that the avenger was close and hard upon their track; but yesterday morning a friend of the girl's father deposited at the Police Station the photographs of the pair. These pictures were placed in the hands of Officer Stone, who, proceeding up Fourth street, met the girl coming out of the Everett House. She was immediately escorted to the Station, where she said her paramour had gone to Jaccard's store to obtain some jewelry for her. Another trip was made by Officer Stone, who met his man on the sidewalk and recognizing him from the photograph, requested his attention, which was unwillingly given, and he was escorted to the Station to meet his victim and her father's friend, Mr. Keih), who had traced the twain from Danville. What crimmations and recriminations there ensued, we shall not attempt to tell. Suffice it, that the girl, finding that her friends would not desert her, decided to return to her home with Mr. R. on the train to-night, and that Adam Hock, the seducer, will remain in custody until a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania can be forwarded here.

P. S.—Hock, after getting a sight and smell of our calaboose, came to the conclusion that he would rather run all the risks awaiting him at Danville than to be immured within its walls. He therefore gave Mr. Rehl all the money he had with him, and started with that gentleman, a voluntary prisoner.—*St. Louis Press, 2d.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Reade's works, like those of Dickens, are written to serve a great social and humanitarian purpose. "Never Too Late to Mend" was written to set before the public the abuses of the prison system in England, which was a disgrace to a nation boasting of its civilization, its great charitable institutions, and its wealth.

The book of "Never Too Late to Mend" caused a great sensation, drawing the attention of the Government to the evils and abuses it described, and ultimately effected great reforms, just as Eugene Sue's "Mysteres de Paris" swept away whole streets ignored by the authorities, which were dens of crime and misery. This is a noble triumph for works of fiction, and the drama can have no higher purpose than to follow in the same path.

Hence the great interest and success of *Never Too Late to Mend*. But it was a local success and a local interest. Here where the laws of humanity and equality are preserved even when a prison excludes the criminal from social life, the evils and abuses portrayed in *Never Too Late to Mend* lose their point, and it becomes revolting and tedious. Still, as a matter of curiosity this play is attractive. It is well put on the stage, with every resource that the scenery allows. Mordaunt, who plays the principal part, was exceedingly effective, portraying the recklessness of the flash thief with much spirit, and afterwards the change to total reform, with much artistic skill.

Miss Orton, in the true spirit of art, accepted a part that was of no great importance, and would have been insignificant if she had not played it. Mr. Lewis showed some talent in the character of the "Jew," the first glimpse we have seen. Mr. Foster has not force enough for "George Fielding." Miss Andrews, though correct and evidently experienced, has no magnetism about her, and is utterly wanting in pathos.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers' "Camille" is the only "Camille" we have now on the stage—full of delicacy, tenderness, pathos, and passion. Through the long scenes of the last acts she interests to the last—to the last the audience is intent on her every word and movement. The low, plaintive strains of *Traviata* (played like dream music by Mark Hassler) complete admirably the poetry of this beautiful artistic delineation. This evening, Mrs. Bowers will give us her fine creation of "Lady Audley." It is the finest original conception that has been given in our dramatic world for many years, and would even, without any of her other achievements, give Mrs. Bowers a diploma of genius.

Mr. McCollom is entirely free from rant and mannerism. He has a fine voice, and a handsome and expressive face. He was received with great favor by the audience. *Lady Audley* will be played but once. All who have seen it, and all who have not seen it, should remember that this character is a great combination of intelligence, soul, and artistic finish.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Inconstant; or, Wine Works Wonders* will be the performance of this evening. "Young Mirabel" is a part that Mr. Murdoch alone can play. The scene of the "Red Burgundy" is electric, and produces on the audience a magnetic effect, carrying it away into the reality of fear, joy, and surprise, which he so wonderfully portrays. The play will be put on the stage with the elegance which distinguishes this theatre, and will be cast with the *elite* of the company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels give us this evening amongst their other brilliant performances, *Jocko*—the "Brazilian Ape" being played by Paul Martinetti, a wonderful achievement. Mad'lle Pepita charms the imagination in a ballet entitled *The Star of the Rhine*.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m **No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.**

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Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Handsome modern Dwelling, every convenience, Twelfth street, above Thompson. Apply to HORACE FRITZ, 4 4 3m* No. 249 S. SIXTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—A DESIRABLE Property for sale in Mantua, large and convenient house, with large and well cultivated garden; all in good order. Apply to LOUIS DREKA, 1t* No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 30

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable. 3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No 700 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

AGRICULTURIST,

And all other desirable kinds.

Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX.
3 21 wim No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER IN PHILADELPHIA, we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.

Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.

DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.

J. KNOX,
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Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wim

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WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

BOSTON BROWN BREAD BAKERY, NO. 1115 RACE Street. 4 23t*

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

ITS POINTS ARE CHEAPNESS, STYLE, FINISH, FASHION AND DURABILITY.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

SACKINGS FOR LADIES.

ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by (4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

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WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

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PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

LADIES' LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES, IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES OF CHOICE MATERIAL, AND MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER.

BLACK SILK COATS,
BLACK SILK SACQUES,
BLACH SILKS SACQUES,
BLACK SILK SACQUES,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, ETC.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 4t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS, AND COATS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 4t ABOVE WILLOW.

FANCY CASSIMERES,
FANCY COATINGS,
MIXED CASSIMERES,
LATEST STYLE CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
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RICH BLACK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
LARGE PURCHASES AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK AUCTIONS ENABLE US TO EXHIBIT A SPLENDID LINE OF
PARIS TAFFETAS,
GROS DU RHINE,
GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE L'AFRIQUE,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
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GREAT SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILK SHAWLS, NOTIONS,
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SATINETS, VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.,
SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
Store to let, good-will and fixtures for sale.
3 25wfmlmrp JOSEPH HAGY, No. 446 N. SECOND Street Phila.

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

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BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

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BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

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A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

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J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at 3 19 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

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N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—
3000 yards best Bleached Muslin in the city, for 25 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 22, 28, 31, 33 and 35 cents.
Just opened, one bale Heaviest Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 24 cents.
Good unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.
Just opened, one case 5-4 Bleached Muslin, 31½ cts. per yard.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.
Best quality Calicoes, fast colors 18½ cts. per yard.
American Ginghams and Delaines.
French Ginghams, fast colors.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 65, 70, 80, 90, 95, and $1·12½.
Just opened from New York, 500 dozen Linen Napkins, $2 37½, $2 50, $2·62, $2·75, $3 00, $3·50, up to $6·00 per dozen.
Table Cloths and Table Linens by the yard.
A large assortment of Huckaback Towels.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Huckaback and Crash by the yard.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, from 45c. up to $1 40 per yard.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, a large lot of soft finish Cambrics, 33, 40, 45, 50, 56, and 65 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, full 1¼ yd. wide, 50c. per yd.
Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50, 56, 64, up to 80 cents per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Brilliants, an auction lot, 25 cents, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Jaconet Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons, choice colors and good quality.
Best quality Hoop Skirts, made to order, expressly for our sales.

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N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street about the last of April. 3 31

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

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WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. (3 31 1m

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LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;
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SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC

PRINTED MUSLINS,

LACE,

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FRENCH SHAWLS,

FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

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Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

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HAVE NOW OPEN A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

RICH PRINTED PIQUES.
BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED PIQUES.
CHOICE STYLES FRENCH PERCALES.
PLAIN BLUE, BUFF AND PINK PERCALES.
PLAIN WHITE AND BUFF PIQUE.

3 31smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

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HAVE JUST OPENED SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS.

All bought at less than the cost of importation, and will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

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Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

900 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies' wear. 9 12

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
REAL LACE GOODS.
THREAD VEILS.
VALENCIENNE, CLUNY, AND GUIPURE LACES.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
A Choice stock of French Muslins for Waists and Dresses, superior make soft-finish Cambric, Stripe and Plaid Nainsook, at remarkably low prices. 3 29 6t

Baby Looking Out for Me.

Two little busy hands patting on the window,
Two laughing, bright eyes looking out at me;
Two rosy-red cheeks dented with a dimple;
Mother-bird is coming; baby, do you see?

Down by the lilac-bush, something white and azure,
Saw I in the window as I passed the tree;
Well I knew the apron and shoulder-knots of ribbon,
All belonged to baby, looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly
To myself as mothers will,
Spake I softly, "God in Heaven
Keep my darling free from ill.
Worldly gain and worldly honors
Ask I not for her from Thee;
Keep from want and sin and sorrow
Keep her ever pure and free."

* * * * * *

Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently;
Two little curtained eyes,
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimple-dented nevermore;
Two little trodden shoes,
That will never touch the floor;
Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,
Apron folded, clean and white;
These are left me—and these only
Of the childish presence bright.

Thus He sent an answer to my earnest praying,
Thus He keeps my darling free from earthly stain,
Thus He folds the pet lamb safe from earthly straying.
But I miss her sadly by the window pane,
Till I look above it: then with purer vision,
Sad, I weep no more, the lilac-bush to pass,
For I see her, angel pure, and white and sinless,
Walking with the harpers, on the sea of glass.

Two little snowy wings
Softly flutter to and fro,
Two tiny childish hands
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly
Through the loop-holes of the stars;
Baby's looking out for me.

The Currents of Gold and Silver.

Translated from an Article of Dr. M. Block, in the Magazine for Foreign Literature.

There arises in the Mexican Gulf a gigantic hot well which, running northward, warms and fructifies the otherwise barren regions of the higher latitudes of the Western Hemisphere. In the bays of Norway the Gulf Stream—thus this well is called—is welcomed for the blessings it brings, notwithstanding the dangers with which, in its course, it may have threatened many a ship bound for her coasts. More than once I compared, in my thoughts, this Gulf Stream with the currents of gold and silver which now for centuries have connected America with Europe, and Europe with Asia. These currents are beneficial, even though in single cases they may have caused some damages. They quicken commerce, vivify industry, increase the general well-being, and procure to one the leisure by which the mind is benefited and to another the products which strengthen the body and preserve its health.

The currents of the precious metals have their cause in two circumstances:—The one is, that the gold and silver mines are not like cornfields, equally distributed over the whole surface of the earth; the other lies in human nature. We long and pray for the precious metals; therefore they feel themselves attracted and press around us * * * until they leave us again and yield to a new and more attractive power. It is well known that these hard and cold metallic pieces are uncommonly sensitive and delicate, the very *mimosas* of the world of affairs; and this sensitiveness greatly favors and quickens these currents and fluctuations. It would be interesting to study this quality of the precious metals, but I prefer, instead of this, to investigate whence they are coming and whither they are going.

Whence does the civilized world receive the necessary quantity of gold and silver? Without going back to antiquity, we must establish three distinct periods:—First, before the discovery of America; second, from 1492 to 1848; third, from 1848 up to the present time.

The migrations of nations had caused a considerable diminution of the then existing stores of precious metals; for at the time of the invasions of the barbarians, everybody hid his treasures, and but few had the opportunity to bring to light again their buried property. The working of the mines had also to be stopped in consequence of the disturbed state of things. The natural consequence was that after the re-establishment of a certain degree of order and social organization, gold and silver became uncommonly dear, and mines of even small productiveness were advantageously worked with imperfect implements. During the middle ages, we thus find several mines of lesser importance worked in Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Macedonia, and particularly in Spain. Mr. Roswag, in his interesting work, "Les Metaux Precieux Consideres au point de vue Economique," expresses himself concerning the latter country in the following manner:—"After the expulsion of the Moors, the working of the mines greatly increased. The German brothers, the Counts Fugger, of Augsburg, were at the head of the mining industry. They worked the immense sixty feet deep quicksilver mines of Almaden, and also the celebrated mines of Guadalcaral, famous for their productiveness in silver, which have since been worked again, but with loss. When Germany sent these two miners she had already become the rich school of mining."

However it may have been with regard to these two noble miners, they were unable to stem the current of gold and silver which had been set in motion by Columbus. As soon as America was discovered, Europe fell under the almost exclusive influence of the metallic wealth of that continent.

About the year 1500 a considerable mass of gold and silver had already been accumulated, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate its exact amount. The English writer Mr. Jacob estimated the sum at £41,000,000. Michel Chevalier estimated the amount at two and a-half times the amount, say 1,000,000,000 of francs (3-10 gold, 7-10 silver), others exceeded this calculation by 400,000,000 thalers. What is certain is that if before the discovery of America, the Reformation and the invention of printing, the stock of gold in existence was sufficient, Europe, after awaking from her intellectual torpor, without the American supplies of precious metals would have been very much checked in her industrial and commercial development.

Columbus landed in America in 1492; twenty-one years later Cortez triumphantly entered Mexico, and Pizarro, in the year 1527, conquered the empire of the Incas. How much silver has since been exported from thence up to the year 1848? Probably 61,985,000 kilogrammes (two pounds to the kilogramme), valued at 13,774,000,000 of francs from Mexico; 58,765,000 kilogrammes, valued at 13,059,000,000 francs from Peru; from Chili and New Granada, 1,300,000 kilogrammes, valued at 289,000,000 francs, together with, from America, 27,122,000,000 of francs.

During that period of three hundred years the silver mines of Europe did not remain unworked, but scarcely yielded fifteen per cent. of the total production.

Besides the silver, the following quantities of gold were imported from America:—

	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
Brazil	1,342,300	4,625,000,000
New Granada	566,748	1,952,000,000
Mexico	389,269	1,341,000,000
Peru	340,393	1,172,000,000
Chili	250,142	862,000,000
North America	22,125	76,000,000
	2,910,977	10,028,000,000

If to these figures are added the production of Siberia and Russia, amounting to 233,000,000 of silver, and 1,100,000,000 of gold; that of Europe, amounting to 2,000,000,000 of silver, and 500,000,000 of gold, and that of the rest of the world, mainly that of Africa, amounting to 2,500,000,000 of gold, and not taking in account the losses, there would have been in the year 1848 a total amount of 20,355,000,000 of francs of silver, and 14,128,000,000 of gold.

Before the year 1848, remarkable in more than one respect, the production of silver preponderated; but from that period the production of gold took an extraordinary development, and will probably come up to the amount of silver. More or less approximately, the production of gold and silver during the nine years from 1847 to 1856 has been as follows:—

	Francs—Silver.	Gold.
Australia	9,000,000	1,695,000,000
America	1,828,000,000	4,648,000,000
Europe	321,000,000	743,000,000
Asia	22,000,000	505,000,000
Africa (Guinea)	.....	108,000,000
	2,180,000,000	7,699,000,000

During these nine years the production of gold was more than triple that of silver; from 1857 to 1864 the yearly yield of silver is estimated at 240,000,000; that of gold, at 500,000,000; making a total during the whole seven years of 1,680,000,000 francs of silver, and 3,500,000,000 of gold.

These immense masses of precious metals, however, no longer exist in their full integrity.

A part of them is lost by waste and use, another part by all kind of accidents, shipwrecks, fire, etc. The whole loss is estimated at one-quarter of the total amount. About two-fifths have been coined; the rest was employed in different branches of industry, or in the form of ingots awaits its future destination.

Although the above mentioned figures may not deserve full credence, still they furnish a tolerably accurate idea of the existing facts. They show whence the precious metals are coming, and thus point to one of the directions of the currents. This one might be called the centripetal, because the precious metals must necessarily receive their impetus from the centre of the civilized world. From thence begins a centrifugal current; the gold, and, still more, the silver leaves the great storehouses of the European mercantile world to carry their vivifying influence elsewhere. They willingly go wherever they are called for; good and cheap merchandises attract them surely. They certainly satisfy some of our wants, but by far not the most indispensable. We cannot eat golden bread, nor drink silvery water, and however much we may be pleased with shining ornaments and jewelry, and whatever pleasure we may find in counting over and over tingling pieces of gold and silver, we willingly spend them for what satisfies our hunger, or protects us against cold and the changes of temperature.

Everybody knows that commerce is based upon differences of products and wants, both of individuals and of whole countries; and that the precious metals in the form of coins serve as means of exchange. We long for gold and silver because they are commodious means of obtaining that which satisfies our wants. If we have well-stocked stores of them it is the same as though we had storehouses full of flour, or of woven cloth, or of wood, or of coal. If this be true, the gold and silver currents must by preference take their directions towards those countries which produce the most, or those which have the monopoly of certain products. Without going back to those barbarous times when brutal force and violence interrupted the well-planned calculations of political economy, and victorious legions destroyed in a few weeks the accumulated industrial treasures of centuries, we shall limit ourselves to the period immediately after the discovery of America. Spain had the envied, but not the enviable destiny to be the first in the exclusive possession of the trans-Atlantic Eldorado.

Who has not heard of the richly laden galleys which year after year carried the produce of all the mines of Mexico and Peru to the mother country? But also who does not know that by no possible means could these treasures be retained in Spain? That country, with a decreasing population and without industry, did not please them; they flowed to Italy and Germany, afterwards to France and England, where industry flourished, and useful merchandises could be obtained in exchange for them. Up to our time the currents of the precious metals have followed the same directions, although with some considerable deviations and countertides. If we first look to France, we find for the period from 1846 to 1864, the following data concerning the importation and exportation:—

	Importation.	Exportation.	Excess.
Gold	5,765,149 649	2,267 560 446	Imports. 3,497,589,199
Silver	3,058,858,785	4,075,505,831	Exports. 1,016,617,046
Total	8,824 008 439	6,343,066 277	Imports. 2,480,972,153

These figures show that France during these sixteen years imported of gold 3,497,000,000 of francs more than she exported, and on the other hand exported 1,016,000,000 of silver more than she imported.

If we now consider the state of things in England, we cannot go back further than the year 1858, when the custom office began its regular statements; from that year up to 1863, we find that her importation of precious metals amounted to 4,239,000,000 of francs, and her exportation to 3,940,000,000; her balance, therefore, being 299,000,000. During the same period France had a surplus of 902,000,000, her importation of gold and silver being not very different from that of England, but her exportation being considerably less.

It may now be questioned why does England, notwithstanding her extensive commerce, attract less gold and silver than France? The answer is simple. Precisely because her extensive commerce allows her to pay for a larger portion of her importations with her own manufactures. If it be objected that her gains must necessarily have been larger than the above stated 299,000,000, during six years, the explanation is easy enough. The small surplus of precious metals may be accounted for by the circumstance that the development of banking institutions in Great Britain enables her capitalists to participate in all the great European enterprises. English capital penetrates everywhere; numerous loans, establishments of credit, railroads and manufactures of every kind, in all parts of the inhabited globe, have drawn their funds from British sources. And whatever is not absorbed by such enterprises flows to Asia, in exchange for purchases of raw products.

Thus far we have followed the currents of the precious metals from their origin to Europe; we must now follow another current from Europe to Asia, and in particular to China and India.

During centuries we imported from thence silks, spices, tea, and other productions, for which for a long time we had nothing to offer in exchange but silver. Before the invention of the steam engine, our industry was, perhaps, not much superior to that of China, and in all probability the latter found our taste as bad as we found theirs. We must, therefore, be not at all astonished if Alexander von Humboldt, about the year 1800, estimated the annual current of silver towards the East as follows:—

	Francs.
Round the Cape of Good Hope	94,000,000
Through Asia Minor, a large portion of it being there absorbed	21,500,000
Through Russia, overland	21,500,000
Total	137,000,000

There, like in all despotically governed countries without establishments of credit, coin is often buried or hidden by its possessor; at any rate it lies unproductive. But gradually matters took another turn. The Chinese began to smoke opium, and during the period from 1840-50 paid over two hundred millions of francs yearly to the merchants of British East India. But the latter found out that notwithstanding the low price of wages there, it would be more advantageous for them to send the cotton they raised round the Cape to England in order to have it manufacturrd there, than to manufacture it themselves. Thus it seemed as if the passion of the Chinese for opium would draw the silver out of its hiding places and turn the balance in favor of Europe. But this counter-current of silver did not last long.

The consumption of tea constantly increased, and now amounts to hundreds of millions of pounds; again, Europe consumes 70 to 80,000 bales of silk, several millions of hundredweight of cotton, besides copper, lead, spices, sugar, and a number of other products of the East. Then England causes railroads to be built in the East Indies, and aids the establishment there of other kinds of culture and industry, so that from five hundred to six hundred millions of francs go to Asia across the Isthmus of Suez or round the Cape, of which amount 91 per cent. is in silver and 9 per cent. in gold. Of these sums nine-tenths go from England and only one-tenth from other countries, including France.

Although England very often only plays the part of intermediary, she nevertheless participates greatly in all commercial and industrial enterprises. Her extensive connections with the East sufficiently explain her large exportations of silver, and her comparatively small accumulation of precious metals. Moreover, nobody, now-a-days, believes the wealth of a country to consist only in gold and silver. Money is for everybody a mere means, which certainly is not always equally well employed. However that be, the fact remains that the gold currents from California and Australia have given to the spirit of enterprise in Europe a greater impulse, and the centripetal force of attraction of the East prevents the accumulation of the precious metals from producing a dangerous plethora. Should the working of the *placers* produce a gradual rise in prices, the movement will, in all probability, be so slow that no social pertubations are to be feared.

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In store and constantly receiving,
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NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
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Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
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We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.
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We are offering our stock o
WATCHES,
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AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold
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This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
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Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
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But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
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Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,313 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 57
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $7 133, Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,966 80
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253,630 18

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 63.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.	
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem.	2 3 tf231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents o descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 2G, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.	

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. {7 26§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY O PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.	
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.	3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.	
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.	
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.	3 26

DEATH OF GEN. J. H. MORGAN.

An Authentic Account by an Eye-Witness—He is Shot Twenty Minutes after he had Surrendered to the Federal Troops.

Happening to be present at the death of General J. H. Morgan, says a writer in the Columbus *Crisis*, I have concluded to send you a memoranda of that and its accompanying events. I accompanied the expedition into Tennessee, made for the purpose of driving back General Gillem's brigade of Federal cavalry. We arrived at Greenville early in the evening of the 3d September, 1864. Greenville is distant from Bull's Gap (General Gillem's position), nineteen miles. The General established his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams, in the town of Greenville.

His own brigade was sent on the road leading to Rodgersville, to a point three miles from Greenwich, for the purpose of getting forage, and a detachment of Tennessee cavalry, six hundred strong, was ordered under Colonel Bradford, to encamp on the road leading to Bull's Gap, and to picket the road leading toward the enemy. This force was not increased because a larger number of horses could not be foraged in that direction. The country between Greenville and the Gap is hilly and wild and very poor. General Gillem stated afterward that he received information of the status of affairs about Greenville, at half-past nine of that night. He immediately moved his command in the direction of Greenville; when about five miles from town he halted and sent a detachment through the woods, and succeeded in getting on the flank of Bradford's command; he drove him (Bradford) back from the road, leaving it open to Greenville.

A detachment of four companies of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was then sent forward to charge the town. They met with no resistance. The square on which Mrs. W.'s house is situated (the house and grounds occupy the square) was surrounded immediately; officers of the staff being aroused by the couriers, of whom there were three or four at the front gate, rushed out and were captured one by one. General Morgan attempted to escape through the garden; finding exit in that direction cut off, he concealed himself among some grape vines. He had no weapon at all, Captain Rogers having one of his pistols, Mr. Johnson, A. A. G.'s clerk, the other. While the officers of his staff and couriers were together under guard within twenty yards of his place of concealment, he necessarily heard the questions asked them and the threats made against them.

The questions were as to his whereabouts—the threats to make them tell his place of concealment. Seeing that there was no hope of successful concealment, he came out and surrendered to Captain Wilcox, Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. He had already both of General M.'s pistols in his possession. This captain sat on his horse (he and fifteen or twenty others had ridden into the garden, having broken down the plank fence to get in), and conversed with the General and us for some time—about ten or twenty minutes; he then rode off. In a few minutes after he left a man rode up and presented his gun at General Morgan, the General said:—"For God's sake don't shoot me—I am a prisoner." The gun was fired, and the General fell. The muzzle of the gun (a Colt's army rifle) was within two feet of Morgan's breast when it was discharged; his clothing and body were blackened with powder. This man then dismounted and threw the General's body across his horse, in front of the saddle, and rode about town shouting, "Here's your horse thief."

When General Gillem gave us permission to go and attend to General Morgan's body, we found it lying in the road, about one mile from the place where it had been shot. It was so covered with mud that we could scarcely recognize it. The ball struck the centre of the breast, about three or four inches below its junction with the neck, and came out behind the left hip bone. He met his death as he met his foes a thousand times before; there was no shrinking—not a quiver of a nerve—though he saw murder in that brawny felon's eye. Kentucky will yet be proud of John Morgan—of his gallant, dashing life, and fearless death. And in the "land of sun and flowers" long will his death be the theme of song and story. The man who shot him was named Campbell, of Company G, 13th Tennessee Cavalry. He was promoted to a lieutenancy for his bravery on this occasion.

At Knoxville the staff officers were locked up in iron cages, in a jail, whose windows had neither glass nor sash. They had neither change of clothing, nor overcoats, nor blankets. These had all been taken from them. They were permitted to go into the prison yard in the day time, and they had a dead line there.

We found at Knoxville several officers and men of Morgan's command, who had been taken two weeks before us. They told us that the soldiers who captured them said that they had orders not to take General Morgan alive.

After this it was rumored that the soldiers of General Morgan's command refused to take as prisoners of war men belonging to the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. General Gillem sent a communication under a flag of truce to General Breckinridge on this subject, complaining that some members of the 13th had been killed, and stating that he supposed it was done in retaliation for the reported murder of General Morgan. He stated that General Morgan had been killed in fair fight, and inclosed a copy of a note from Captain Rogers, of General Morgan's staff, in answer to one from him inquiring into the circumstances of General Morgan's death. (Rogers was then a prisoner in General Gillem's hands.)

At the bottom of this note was written, "A true copy. A. C. Gillem, Brigadier-General." When General Breckinridge afterward attacked and routed General Gillem we captured his headquarters, desk, and private papers, among which was the original note of Captain Rogers, altered and amended to read as the copy of General Gillem sent General Breckinridge, and very different from the said copy. These papers are still in existence.

From the Mexican Interior.

IMPORTANT LIBERAL SUCCESSES — CAPTURE OF TOWNS AND A VALUABLE CONVOY.

LENARES, March 10.—Knowing that Americans take great interest in whatever transpires here, I give the news that has come to us from the Republican forces that sustain the cause of independence in the interior of the republic. On the 15th February the Republican General Riva Polanos writes that General Regules had a passage of arms with the Imperial General (pretenders) Mendez—letter written from Tacarntan, in the State of Michoacan—in which the enemy suffered severely.

The Republican General Corona is in possession of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, with 3000 men, and has arrived at Mazatlan. The Liberal forces took Fecocltiche, in Zacatecas, on the 9th of February. On the 33d of January, the gallant Pedro Mendez took Tantoyuquita, capturing a convoy valued by the enemy at $500,000.

By private letter, I am informed that on the 1st of March Governor Viesca took Parras, and on the 5th a column of 800 French and traitors, going to succor Parras, was met by the forces of Gen. Vieca de la Coroneles Trevino and Navaryo, and lost a considerable convoy. As you will see, the Empire is far from being established—throughout all the States the Rebublicans are rising.—*New Orleans Times.*

—Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, having represented to Secretary Seward that Captain Cornelius Healy, late of the 8th New Hampshire Regiment, was undergoing imprisonment in Ireland on an unjust charge of being a Fenian emissary, Mr. Seward has written to assure the Governor that the matter will be brought to the attention of the British Government without delay.

—The publisher Abelsdorf, of Berlin, against whom a prosecution was instituted, on the demand of the French Government, for an insult to Napoleon contained in a work entitled "Life of the New Cæsar," has been condemned to a fine of fifty thalers. This is the third condemnation, and his privilege of bookselling has been withdrawn.

—Over thirty years ago Rev. E. K. Avery was tried in Rhode Island for the murder of Sarah Cornell, and acquitted. The girl was found dead in the woods near a camp meeting, and every was said to have been seen with her just before. Proof has lately appeared that the man seen with the girl was not Avery, but a person resembling him in size and dress, and that the girl committed suicide.

—The first number of the Chinese newspaper published in London by Professor Summers, under the title of the *Flying Dragon*, contains the general remarks upon the advantages to be derived from newspapers, a summary of European news, including Lord Palmerston's death, the loss of the *London*, the death of King Leopold, and the close of the civil war in America; also, a dissertation upon railways, their usefulness economy, and other advantages; and lastly, the information which it must have puzzled the worthy Professor to put into Chinese, viz., advertisements of English products and business, patent cartridges, steam ploughs, guns, Colt's revolvers, etc. The second number contains a map of Europe.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 126 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton or ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,

Always on hand,
Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,

May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
500 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 fmw 10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Desiccated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Dessert do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls	3,900
Cinnamon, rowd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls	50
Tapioca	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1,335 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,500 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTTLER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131,000	pounds	Cannon Powder.
29,219	"	Rifle "
25,150	"	Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 tbm 12t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 2 3t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—

10,000 Brass Rings, 1½ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ¾ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)"

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 23 14 5

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 14 No. 114 MARKET Street.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 5

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$80, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him, or repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and replished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths5 No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, EVERY ONE His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 2 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
W. H. MCCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesberre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·20 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 1·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·40 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Morning Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·40 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

	FARE
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—	
At 5·45 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Edgewater, Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·20 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·20, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAIL

MEXICO.

General Ogazon Proclaims Himself President of the Republic of Mexico—Arrest of the Assassins of the Belgian Envoy—The Liberal Victory at Urunpan—Imperial Reverse near Parras—Two Hundred Prisoners Shot on the Spot, Etc.

HAVANA, March 28.—Respecting the outrage upon the Belgian Envoy at Rio Frio the *Estafeite* says that the French police, ably directed by Mr. Maury, are on the track of the instigators of the ambush, and the public impression that it was a blow struck from political motives will probably be confirmed. It is, however, feared that the two wounded bandits may have been killed by the conspirators before they gave any information.

General Lozado has already received regular orders to commence his campaign against the rebels of Sinaloa.

Letters from Mazatlan of the 19th of February state that the town continued to be besieged by the forces of Corona.

Ogazon, accompanied by a number of officers, was in Culiacan, and, in virtue of the constitution of 1857, has got himself proclaimed President, according to a communication to the *Estafette*.

In consequence of Maximilian's appointment of his Excellency General Almonte on a mission to Europe, the latter has considered it proper to resign the high posts he held, agreeably to the system of retrenchment which has been inaugurated. His Majesty has been pleased with this new proof of self-denial and patriotism on the part of Almonte, and has accepted the resignation of his posts (Grand Marshal of the Court, Minister of the Household, and Grand Chancellor of the Orders of the Empire). The Emperor has thanked him accordingly.

The *Sociedad* of the 15th says:—"Although the text of the Concordato will not yet appear officially in Europe, it will be published before the ratifications are exchanged. As the Mexican Commissioners in Rome have finished their labors satisfactorily, it is expected that they will soon be recalled. The arrival of Senor Zalazar Harrequi in the steamer *Ciudad Condal* from Vera Cruz induces one to suppose that the contemplated changes in the ministry will be carried out effectively. We do not yet know whether Senor Somera has taken charge of the Ministerio de Fomento (Public Works)."

The Imperialist General Mendez arrived in Mexico city on Thursday, and it is believed that Government will furnish him with the necessary means for the pacification of Michoacan. His forces had been much reduced by the late battles.

The *Nacion* of the 18th says that the authorities had succeeded in apprehending several of the bandits who attacked the diligence with the returning Commissioners sent to Mexico by the King of the Belgians.

There was a French force in Acambaro.

Regules and Riva Palacio, what with new men and their dispersed forces, had gathered together six hundred men at Ario.

The *Sociedad* says that in the towns of the Juarist line of the East, the people were in favor of the continuation of Juarez as President, at least until another public election can be held.

The reports of the affair at Morelia have been so contradictory that it would appear that the account given by the *Pajaro Verde* seems the most likely. The action took place on the 20th, in the plains of Uruapan, and was an obstinate battle, although adverse to the Imperialist arms, inasmuch as even General Mendez had to escape by fighting his way through the enemy. The rout created great alarm in Morelia and Jolnca. Mendez, far from being disconcerted, rallied his forces, collected five hundred men who were straggling, harangued them and threw himself upon Uruapan, where the enemy were resting on their laurels, and cut them up badly.

General Mendez made his entry into Morelia on the 25th, with the prisoners he had captured and the arms taken from the Liberals.

According to the *Gaceta* of Monterey, the recommendation of Marshal Bazaine, in reward for the brilliant conduct of General Jeaningros at Monterey and Lermas, his Majesty had decorated him with the Grand Cross of Officer of the Order of Guadalupe, while De la Hayrie had been made an officer of said order, and Captains Bastubel, Casablanca, and Noel, knights of the same. The Marshal had decorated Colonel Lopez, of the Empress' regiment, with the Cross of officer of the Legion of Honor for his gallantry in the action at San Salvador.

LIBERAL VICTORY NEAR PARRAS.

The *Sociedad* of the 19th states that accounts had been received the night before from Monterey, dated the 8th. In the action at Parras, Commandant Brien, Captain Casse, and one hundred and fifty Frenchmen perished, and the thirty remaining defended themselves in the college till Commandant Saussie sent them assistance, when the chiefs Viezca, Naranjo, Trevino, Cabada, and Rivera fled. General Douay left Buena Vista for Parras with about one thousand men.

The *Era* and *Estafette* speak of a late Imperial reverse suffered by a section of the foreign regiment under Count de Brien, near Parras. Two small detachments were surrounded and destroyed by the bands of Escobedo, supported by a large number of American negroes. Brien and most of his officers, and one hundred and fifty men, were killed and terribly mutilated; two hundred surrendered, and they were immediately shot in retaliation for executions of Liberals, under Maximilian's decree. The forces of the enemy were those of Viezla, Juarist Governor of Coahuila.

The defeat of Campos, on the road between Parras and San Juan de Guadalupe, is confirmed.

The rebels in Huajuco, or Villa de Santiago, were defeated on the 3d.

A French force had arrived at Monterey.

Maximilian had accepted the resignation of Senor Hidalgo as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and named him Councillor of State. Rumor says that he has refused that dignity also.

The Emperor and Empress, attended by part of the Court and Government officials, the Belgian Legation, and a number of French, Austrian, and Belgian officers, were present at the obsequies rendered to Baron d'Huart, in the Church of San Gerommo.

Letters from Guaymas of the 13th of February give more melancholy details of the occupation and fate of Alamos. The loss of the place was attributed to the delay of pecuniary aid, which had been vainly solicited for many days; and when it arrived the battle had commenced, and Almada had no more than three hundred men, debilitated by hunger, and having to fight an enemy four times stronger in numbers.

The former Juarist officers paid by the Government in Mazatlan are loud in their declarations against the Empire—so says the correspondent of the *Estafette*.

From Sonora I learn that Martinez had moved from Alamos on Hermosillo. Two French regiments, named Camu and Puiot, had fallen into the the hands of guerillas, and had been badly treated. The liberation of the former had cost him $10,000.

Advices from Tananhutz state that only one Rebel band remained in the vicinity of the farm Limon, Tamaulipas. The rest had retired to the dividing line of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

The *Era* says the Senora Carmen Tarela, the mother of General Miramon, died here three days ago.

The Monterey *Gaceta* states that on the 24th of February the Juarist chief Elizondo, and a few of his band, were attacked and dispersed at San Francisco de Apodaca, Elizondo himself being killed.

It is reported that some fifteen hundred men of all nations, in the service of the empire, have started from various points to unite at Tlacotalpam, a town on the Alvarado river. As yet nothing is known here of the result. Most probably it will be a second edition of the late Commandante Superior Marechal, who was killed at Cocuita, a small village near Medelin.

An indignation meeting was recently held at Cordova by the American colonists recently imported under the belief that they would have land given them to cultivate, but upon arrival they have found that the lands are not yet surveyed, and no preparation made except on paper to receive them; consequently they are exasperated against the emigration companies and their agents.

Some five hundred used-up French and Austrians embarked from Vera Cruz for their longed-for homes a few days ago.

TAMPICO.

The *Iris* of the 3d, under the head of Cuidad Victoria, says that from advices received from Santa Barbara of the 25th of February, there was no doubt that Garza had taken command on the 6th as general of the central and southern forces of that department, as he publishes in his proclamation. It also appears that he was organizing his troops to carry out the "great enterprise" which he had proposed. In order to obtain the means to do so he had sent his brother with four hundred and fifty cavalry to take possession of this place by a sudden attack, in order to obtain four or five hundred thousand dollars from the commercial community of this port, to defray the military expenses.

The criminal Cheno Cortinas, who is charged by the American authorities with participation in the atrocities committed at Bagdad, has passed over to this district, recognizing Garza in his new character as Governor and commander-in-chief, and offering him the aid of five hundred armed men.

The official organ of the 17th states, that Ascencion Gomez, Mendez's second, has taken command of the forces marauding Tamaulipas, and it was said that he was on his way to Cuidad Victorio to suppress a mutiny got up by Manuel Gardett, who it appeared had escaped to the frontier in search of his friend Canales. Gomez had appointed Antonio Perales as political chief of Cuidad Victoria.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge. The trial of cases for the April term began this morning. The dock was filled with prisoners, and a number of pleas of guilty were entered.

Maddis Seville pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $88, the property of Charles H. Rhodes.

Hugh Mount pleaded guilty to the larceny of a pair of pants, worth six dollars, the property of Bennett & Co., clothiers.

Richard Davis pleaded guilty to the larceny of $485, the property of Benjamin Carmott.

Rose Farres pleaded guilty to stealing six pairs of drawers, the property of W. Rosenweigh, and worth $7 50.

William Kilday pleaded guilty to the larceny of six bags, worth altogether ninety cents.

Charles Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Nancy Carman.

Charles King pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing one overcoat, worth $30, the property of Charles King.

Richard Moore pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing clothing worth $22, the property of G. Lazarus.

Sarah De Gome pleaded guilty to stealing six silver spoons, the property of Mary Duffy, and worth $9.

In the following cases convictions were had:—

Benjamin Holley was convicted of stealing a push-cart, the property of Peter Shields.

Margaret O'Donnell was convicted of stealing a feather-bed, the property of Johanna Worthie.

Henrietta Ferman was convicted of stealing two table-cloths and other household articles, the property of Joshua Ash, M. D. The defendant was employed by Dr. Ash as a domestic.

Sarah Presdivable was convicted of stealing seven dollars, the property of Charles P. Ruse.

Julia Curlin was convicted of stealing a piece of calico, containing twenty yards, and worth $5, the property of Thomas Williams, No. 1702 Market street. Defendant came into the store, and while pretending to purchase secreted the calico.

Thomas Paisley was convicted of assault and battery on Elizabeth Robinson.

Timothy McFadden was convicted of a charge of assault and battery on Martin J. Maguire.

The Commonwealth to-day was represented by William McMichael, Esq.

Both the District Courts have concluded their lists for the week, and adjourned. The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Pearce, is still engaged with jury trials. The Supreme Court has concluded its list and adjourned.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald*, alluding to a report that secret societies exist throughout the South, organized to foment disturbances, hopes that the guilty persons may be brought to punishment, It adds:—"God knows North Carolina has had enough of war to last her for the next century."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—AN ENGINE BREAKS THROUGH A BRIDGE—THE FIREMAN KILLED, AND ENGINEER FATALLY INJURED.—At an early hour this morning a serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near the Wire Bridge, which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of one man and the serious injury of another. The particulars are as follows:—

As the Washington and New York through train was going north, and while nearing the small iron bridge that spans the Haverford road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, a switch was accidentally placed in a wrong position, and the engine jumped from the track to the sleepers outside the track. Before headway could be stopped the engine jumped on to the bridge with such force that the latter gave way, precipitating the engine, tender, and one of Adams' Express baggage cars, into the road under the bridge, killing the fireman, and very badly scalding the engineer.

The fireman's name was Robert Bingham. He was twenty-two years of age and single. He resided in Chester county, ano, it is stated, was in comfortable circumstances, and was acting as fireman more from fancy than necessity.

The switch-tender was not the regular one who attends to this duty. His name is William Young, and had been engaged only a short time in this position on this road. The engineer, after being scalded, walked from the scene of the disaster to the Crittenden House, about half a square distant, where his wounds, which were frightful, were attended to. He remained there until the time of his death, which occurred at twenty-five minutes of nine o'clock this morning. His name was Thomas Fringerirocker. He resided with his family at Lancaster.

The passengers and passenger cars escaped without injury. The passengers knew nothing of the occurrence at the time, merely supposing that the train had been brought to a sudden stop, as is frequently the case over that portion of the road.

The bridge was greatly damaged, but the injury to the engine was not of a very serious character. This engine is what is termed a "Shifter," and is used for the purpose of drawing the through trains from the Falls of Schuylkill to Gray's Ferry.

The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case this afternoon.

FROM A BALL-ROOM TO THE STATION HOUSE.—Last night a ball took place at the Musical Fund Hall. Archibald McHenry was there tripping it on the "light fantastic." He emerged from the ball-room to get a whiff of fresh air. About this time some of the Eighth Ward police were engaged in arresting a man on Locust street, near the hall, for some offense or other. McHenry could not bear to see a fellow-creature in such distress, and valorously rushed to the rescue, in doing which he struck an officer on the back of the head. Result—McHenry succeeded in getting the party being arrested away from the clutches of the police, who ran off rejoicing; but, unfortunately for Archy, he became a "sub," and was marched off by the officers into the presence of Alderman Swift, who held him to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of assault and battery and interfering with the police.

SPECIAL OPENING OF SILK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 South Second street, made a special opening of silk cloaks and mantillas on Monday, the 2d of April, which our lady readers would do well to inspect. They will find them very desirable, and the assortment so varied as to suit the tastes of all. The stock of silk dress goods, shawls, domestic goods, muslins, etc., at Messrs. Hall & Co.'s was never more complete than at the present time, and the prices at which they are disposed of are fabulously low, compared to last year's prices. An examination of the large and magnificent stock will satisfy any one of this, and as drygoods can hardly be lower, now would seem to be the time to buy.

BILLIARDS.—M. Victor Estephe has challenged Mr. Robert T. Ryall, champion of the State, to play for the champion cue, and the contest will probably take place in about a month. It is likely to be one of the finest games ever seen in Philadelphia, for the contestants were never in better play, and with the "push shot," are well matched. Already great interest is taken in the result by the tens of thousands of people who play this beautiful game, but we regret that a newspaper in New York should endeavor to make trouble where none exists. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* has stated that Mr. Ryall, the late champion, and Mr. Plunkett have combined to keep the champion cue in their hands, by playing "shuttlecock;" that is, challenging each other alternately, and agreeing to win and lose alternately. This odious slander has been copied into several journals, and, for the credit of Philadelphia, should be exposed. Those who know the reputation of the players, need not be assured that they would be incapable of such unworthy conduct; but the slander may be silenced by the fact, that the rules of the Billiard Congress of Pennsylvania make such a "shuttlecock" arrangement impossible.

After all matches for the championship, the defeated player is expressly prohibited from challenging until the expiration of ten days, thus giving others the opportunity of obtaining the cue.

Thus when Ryall defeated Plunkett, last month, Estephe was entitled to priority in the challenge, and used his right. There were other errors made by the *Field and Farm*, but we need not notice them. Thus far the good feeling in the Billiard Congress of Pennsylvania has contrasted greatly with the dissensions of New York players, and it would be a pity if the calumnies of outside parties should interfere with the harmony of our players. Mr. Plunkett accepted his late defeat in the best of tempers, and we know that both Mr. Ryall and Mr. Estephe would despise the title of champion, if these disgraceful insinuations should tarnish it.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society was held this morning at 11 o'clock—Craig Biddle, Esq., President, in the chair.

A communication was presented giving an account of the first cheese factory established in the country, which is located in Susquehanna county. The season commences in May, and continues about five months and a half with a consumption of 400 to 600 barrels of milk per day. In 1857, the total exports of cheese from the United States amounted to 6,500,000 pounds, of which about 4,000,000 pounds were shipped to Great Britain, while in 1865 the exports from New York alone were rising 50,000,000 pounds, of an estimated value of $8,000,000.

The original cost of the cheese factory alluded to, including two vats and a heater, press and card knives, and other utensils, was about $3250. A superintendant, one man, and two women are all the labor and attendance there is requisite for the manufacture of cheese from the milk of 400 to 600 cows per day.

Two other factories are being erected in Susquehanna county, distant nine and thirteen miles respectively from the one referred to, and about seven miles from points on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, by which they have communication with New York. An address was delivered by Dr. Jennings on the hog disease, after which the meeting adjourned.

STOLE A MULE AND WAGON.—On Sunday afternoon a person having a mule and wagon in charge stopped for a short time somewhere in the Twentieth Ward, and left his team temporarily unprotected. A man named John L. Tinsmun happened along that way, and after surveying the mule and wagon, took such a fancy to the same that he took a seat in the wagon and the reins in hand at the same time and drove off. The missing team was traced as far as the Rising Sun, where mule, wagon, and thief were found. The team was returned to its owner, and the thief of the same taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed him to answer.

WILD-WOOD LIFE INDIAN CONFLICTS, ETC.—When we were a boy, how we should have enjoyed getting hold of a story like this of "Philip Morton," now being published in that interesting paper, *The Saturday Evening Post*, a story of frontier life in the early days of Pennsylvania, true to the romantic history of those eventful times when England and her colonies were contending with the French and their Indian allies for the mastery of a great continent. The free air of the woods blows through this fine, adventurous story. Do not fail to read it, you who love adventure and forest romance. *The Saturday Evening Post* is for sale by all news dealers; price five cents.

ROBBING A TILL.—Charles Wilson and Samuel McMullin were arrested yesterday afternoon for robbing the till of Peppercorn's lager beer saloon, in the neighborhood of Front and Christian streets. A small sum of money was abstracted. Wilson was taken before Alderman Tittermary this morning, and committed to prison by that official.

PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at No. 210 Chesnut street, for a permanent organization of a city society for the promotion of the cause of temperance. All who believe intemperance to be an evil are especially requested to attend.

STOLEN ROPE.—About two hundred pounds of rope were stolen yesterday, it is supposed from a canal boat lying at South street wharf, Delaware. It was recovered and taken possession of by the Harbor Police, and now awaits an owner at the Harbor Police Station, Front and Willow streets.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon, when an essay will be read by Mr. Francis Sheppard.

BAFFLED AMBITION.—"Hallo, Alphonso! What's the reason we haven't lately had the pleasure of witnessing any performance of your's at the 'Amateur Dramatic Association of Shakespearian Youths?'" "Why, you know, all my dramatic talents lie in the sentimental-heroic line, and this last suit of clothes that I've bought is not to be depended on at all. If a fellow was to fall on his knees in these pants, I'm sure that neither the sewing nor the stuff would stand it; and, as for jumping over Capulet's orchard wall, I shudder to think of it!" "Why, then, my boy, all you want is one of those excellently-made suits from TOWER HALL, "No. 518 MARKET STREET, "BENNETT & Co"

THIS EVENING commences the sale of a choice collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at No. 1020 Chesnut street, continuing Thursday and Friday evenings. Among the collection are many paintings of exquisite finish. The artists are some of the best that have given character to productions of this kind. There will be found works by William Rauney, J. Trumbull, Paul Weber, Otto Sommers, R. H. Reed, W. Frorich, C. A. Sommers, T. Veed, Hartwick, J. H. Cafferty, N. Arvido, and a host of others. The entire collection is quite meritorious, and will certainly draw to the sale this evening many who appreciate these fine productions, which are all from the American Art Gallery, New York, established for the encouragement of artists. Mr. B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Just such an establishment as the ladies of our city have long felt the need of has at length been supplied. At the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons, Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street, have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable and elegantly furnished Reception Rooms for the fitting, etc., where they are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European styles, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

We cordially commend to the attention of our fair readers this elegant provision made for their accommodation and convenience by J. W. P. & Co.

WOMEN SUFFER GREAT WRONGS, we have no doubt, but seen at the present day, they want *redressing* as much as their wrongs do. What a pity women don't have "one-price" Clothing Stores like the men have at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental; then they could clothe themselves beautifully and cheaply. Z

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, AS AN ANÆSTHETIC AGENT FOR TOOTH-DRAWING.—"To G. Q. Colton is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry."—"*Letter from Surgeon Carnochan.*

After describing the results of several cases of Surgery, where Dr. Colton has administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Dr. Carnochan adds:—"If similar favorable results are met with by others, the *Nitrous Oxide Gas will supersede all anæsthetics now in use.*"

Dr. Colton, whose office is at No. 737 Walnut street, has used the gas for *three years*, without a *failure or accident.*

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.—It is a most desirable thing for the ladies to know where to buy the most fashionable and best goods for apparel. The old-established and favorite house of Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch street, still hold the palm for superior stocks of dress goods. This firm has now on hand a grand assortment of goods for the spring sales, comprising new silks, novelties in dress patterns, new styles of spring shawls, new travelling dress goods, magnificent foulards, black silks, etc., all of which are of the best quality, and are offered at prices astonishingly low.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1861:—

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.—Use of your far-famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* give prompt relief.

PRICES REDUCED.—Note it, and go to B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and have your pictures taken. Sure to please you in style and prices.

THE NEW regulation Navy Cap recently adoped, is ready and for sale to officers, at the army and navy furnishing establishment of Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.

WE SHOULD not suffer from a Cough, which a few doses of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* will cure. Time comfort, health, are all saved by it.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons' Continental Hotel, will open their spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Caps, on Thursday next.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

SEE PATTEN'S Auction Curtains, cheap. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CASS—LAREW.—On the 22d ultimo, by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. CASS to Miss REBECCA M. LAREW, both of Chester county.

GENSEL—CARTER.—March 25, 1866, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. JOHN WESLEY GENSEL, of Carbon county, Pa., to Miss MAGGIE CARTER, of Frankford.

HULSE—GIFFARD.—On the morning of the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Tuckerton, N. J., by the Rev. Calvin Eastwick, Mr. JOSEPH W. HULSE, of Freehold, to Miss ELIZABETH M. GIFFARD, of Tuckerton.

DIED.

CLARE.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM CLARE, son of Charles and Elizabeth Clare, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Marion Hose Company and Marion Assembly, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No 610 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On the 2d instant, of consumption, GEORGE GILBERT, Jr., son of George and Mary Ann Gilbert, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Radiant Star Association, and the members of the 71st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Islington lane, near Mechanics' Cemetery. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUNTER.—On the 3d instant, MARTHA, widow of the late Robert Hunter, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2225 Wallace street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LECKEY.—On the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN LECKEY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 506 Otis street, below Amber, Nineteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

McCORMICK.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. EMILY A. McCORMICK, widow of the late T. B. McCormick, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 523 Pine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PENN.—On the 2d instant, ABRAHAM PENN, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Irving street, Bridesburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

REEL.—On the 3d instant, ALBERT R., son of Electa and the late Frederick Reel.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Independence Hose and S. F. E. Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1043 Germantown avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THE LEAST EFFICIENT CLOTHES-Wringer, if it has rubber rollers, will save its cost in clothing, time, and labor. But above all others, we confidently recommend the purchase of those having cog-wheels to the rollers, *because we know* them to be the most durable. They are for sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

FISH SCALERS ARE CONSIDERED BY fish venders the most efficient tool for that purpose. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

L. C. W. IS INFORMED THAT A GENEral variety of Hardware Cutlery, and Tools may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

$800 TO $1200.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, with this amount in CASH, may hear of a chance to invest in a well-paying business, having no competition. Can readily make from $6000 to $8000 per year. Apply to MR. FOWLER, No. 15 S. SIXTH Street, At J. Dainty's Office. Entrance on Minor street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 36 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty with the Sans Arcs band of Dakotah or Sioux Indians for the preservation of peace, and their removal from the overland routes. Publication has heretofore been made of treaties with other Indians of that tribe, as separate bands, and for precisely the same objects.

Reopening of Post Offices.

A number of post offices were yesterday reopened in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Isidoro Nullas as Consul of Spain at New Orleans.

The Flying Squadron.

As a prudential measure, the Government has ordered several more vessels to Newfoundland. It is said that a large number of Fenians have gone there, disguised as fishermen.

Paris Exposition.

Senator Wade will offer an amendment to Mr. Sumner's bill relative to the Paris Exposition, that none of the appropriation shall be paid out until Napoleon withdraws the French troops from Mexico.

Stephens' Mission.

Alexander H. Stephens is here for the purpose of conferring with some of the Southern Senators relative to affairs generally in the Southern States. He will, it is said, lay before the Reconstruction Committee some important suggestions touching affairs in his own and other Southern States.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has laid her case before the President. She desires to see her husband. The President will probably accede to her request.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 4.

Government stocks are steady to-day. Gold opens at 127½—steady. There is a brisk movement in favorite railway shares, and prices are looking upward. Exchange on London is firmer at the old rates. Money is quoted among the brokers easy at 6 per cent.

There is a little doing in produce and merchandise, with no change to note in prices.

The receipts of all the beeves at the stock yards, including those driven direct to butchers, amount to 6057 for the week. The trade was characterized by unusual quiness. The best animals sold for 18@18½ cents per lb. dressed meat. The number sold for 18 cents was small. The poorest were sold at 10@12 cents per lb. dressed meat. The general selling price was about 13@14 cents per lb. Some reliable brokers insisted that beef was 2 cents per lb. lower than the same quality sold last week. The transactions in milch cows have been moderate, prices easy, and demand fair for good milkers. They have been sold at all prices from $35@110 per head.

Madame Hermann, whose debut in *La Figlia*, a few years ago, will be remembered, and whose musical successes at the Prestidigitateur's soirees were so complete, has arrived in town with M. Hermann. It is not unlikely that Madame Hermann will appear in opera before summer, and that we shall have some new magical *seances* by the renowned wizard.

Some idle newspaper gossip having stated that Niblo's Garden was to be pulled down and turned into a hotel, and Mr. Wheatley sent to other quarters, to be provided by Mr. Stewart, the proprietor, Mr. Wheatley desires the statement to be denied. The fact is, Mr. Stewart has no intention of demolishing the place, and is so satisfied with Mr. Wheatley's management, and so anxious to retain him as lessee, that he has advanced his rent for the next three years eight thousand dollars. Mr. Wheatley is naturally very proud of this mark of Mr. Stewart's esteem.

Concerning the movements of the wandering opera troupes, the *World* has this to say:—"Max Strakosch is working his musical way northward, after a good winter campaign in the South. He will present his company this week in Richmond. Mr. J. Grau, of Chicago, St. Louis, and Havana memory, is reported to have sub-let the New York Academy of Music from Mr. Maretzek for a brief operatic season in May. Mr. Leonard Grover's German Opera Troupe is at present resting on its laurels. It will probably be reorganized for work at Irving Place Academy upon the conclusion of the Easter Italian opera season, about the 15th instant."

The *Meteor* case was resumed yesterday at the United States District Court. Several witnesses were examined, but the new points elicited were not specially important.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 469, or 15 less than during the previous week.

Judge Ingraham has written an elaborate opinion in the case of Mr. E. A. Stansbury, of the Morris Insurance Company, brought up for contempt of court in not handing over his accounts to the referee appointed by Judge Barnard. This opinion reviews the action of Deputy Attorney-General Hammond, and validates all the proceedings taken before Judge Barnard in the matter. It concludes with the decision, already reported, refusing to punish Mr. Stansbury for contempt, as he, not being a lawyer, could not be supposed to understand the technicalities which surrounded the case.

An action entitled Abby Lincoln vs. Levi A. Lincoln, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, before Judge Mason. The plaintiff, who has been divorced from the defendant, sued her former husband for the value of a quantity of household furniture, alleged to be worth eleven hundred dollars, which he now detains. Both parties swore flatly contradictory to each other as to who purchased the property. The jury will bring in a verdict to-day.

A number of resident Canadians held a revolutionary meeting in Prince street last night, and appointed a committee to form a permanent society in this city to agitate for Canadian independence.

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held at their hall last evening. A paper on the Arabic race was read by Dr. Thompson, and a eulogy on the memory of the late Jared Sparks pronounced by Mr. G. N. Bancroft. FULTON.

The New York Canals.

ALBANY, April 4.—No day has yet been fixed for opening the canals. It is supposed they will be opened about the 1st of May.

Death of a Newspaper Publisher.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—M. D. Potter, senior proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died at his residence in this city early this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Cumberland preferred, 43½; Michigan Southern closed at 91, after touching 95; New York Central 91½; Reading, 99; Hudson River, 109; Canton Company, 47½; Missouri 6s 72; Erie, 72½; Western Union Telegraph, 52; United States Coupons, 1881, 105½; ditto, 1865, 104½; ten-forties, 91½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 106@106; One-year Certificates, 99½. Gold, 127@127½.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Flour dull; high grades firm. Wheat firm; high grades scarce and in demand. Corn active; white at 73@75; yellow, 70. Oats, 49@55c. Cloverseed, $6@6 25. Coffee steady; Rio 21@21½c., in gold. Sugar firm; Porto Rico, 11@13c. Whisky, $2 26.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Apr. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, new	91½	100 sh Fulton Coal	6
$1000 do	92	100 sh do	s30 6
$1000 U S 7-30s June	100	100 sh Sch N pf	b30 20
$500 do July	100	100 sh Cata pf	b10 28
$1000 US 5-20s 64	100	100 sh do	2d 28
$500 do 1862	100	100 sh do	28
10 sh Cam & Am	118	100 sh do	28
200 sh Read	s10 49½	18 sh 5th & 6th	40
100 sh do	s6wn 49½	100 sh Ocean	s5 83
14 sh Spr and P	44	100 sh Ph. & E	b30 31

SECOND BOARD

$1200 U S 7 30s June	100	100 sh Phil & Erie	31
$1100 City 6s, new	91½	200 sh do	b30 32
$1000 do	92	100 sh do	s30 31
$2000 Allen Co 5s	73	100 sh do	b30 31
$1000 U S 5 20s 62	104	200 sh Susq Can	13
100 sh Reading	b30 49½	100 sh N Pa R	29
600 sh Ocean	s30 9	20 sh Lehigh Nav	58
200 sh do	9½		

FOURTH EDITION

SCOVEL.

The Republican Caucus and the Nominee—Mr. Scovel's Doings, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, April 4.

The Republican caucus, which met last night, was entirely harmonious. Harlequin Scovel was not present, and consequently did not "speak a piece." The public look with some anxiety for the action of the Legislature to-day. The Republicans have their decks cleared for action, and Mr. Scovel, the "partridge of the mountain," will be forced either to support Mr. Cattell, the nominee of the caucus, or cast in his lot with the Democracy, for the purpose of defeating his own party. This places Mr. Scovel in a very delicate position, and it will require some nerve to assume responsibilities that must of necessity result in future odium. The question of going into joint session will be urged by Mr. Ludlam, of Cumberland, this morning, thus forcing Scovel to take sides. It is pretty clear that he will sacrifice everything to defeat Mr. Cattell, but it is believed that Mr. Cattell has sufficient strength and popularity to go through in spite of all opposition. Some of the gentlemen suggested by Scovel are indignantly denying any complicity with him in his disorganizing schemes, and are hearty in their support of the caucus nominee. The ill-advised and ill-tempered speech of Scovel yesterday morning combined the Republican party on Cattell, and they will fight for him to the bitter end. It is altogether likely that Scovel will do as he prophesied yesterday, "go down like the Cumberland," or, perhaps, like Lucifer would be a happier metaphor. No one here doubts the fact that Scovel is grinding an enormous axe, and that he expects to come out winner. As a public man in New Jersey he is dead as Hector, and beyond the reach of a political resurrection. He feels that he has made a *faux pas*, but he does not see his way clearly out of the dilemma. It is not probable that the motion to go into joint session will prevail, but it will be presented, in order to put everybody squarely upon the record.

J. M. G.

The New Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, April 4.—The Senate, by a vote of 8 to 11 to-day again